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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 96 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

THE LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Temple Trustees See Reason At Last!

NO M. L. A's FOR C. P. BOARD?

Fear That They May Accept Offices And Work Reforms!

IMPORTANT ISSUES BEFORE JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, April 22.

Enquiries made in the Congress circles show that a lively discussion will centre round the elections to the Congress Parliamentary Board since left-wingers have disapproved the inclusion of the Assembly members on the Board.

They think it will frustrate the Board's dictatorship by which it outlines the Party's policy and action in the legislatures since it is likely that the same members may be tempted to accept offices and express readiness in working the coming reforms and thus demoralise the Congress Party's policy as the same already did in the past.—United Press.

KAMALA NEHRU IMPROVING

May Go To Switzerland In Third Week Of May

NAINITAL, April 22.

Inquiries made at Bhowali Sanatorium reveal that the general condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, who has been there since March 10 has appreciably improved though slight fever still persists.

It is understood that she is contemplating to go abroad probably to Switzerland for proper treatment in the third week of May.—A.P.

EYE INFIRMARY OF MADRAS

MADRAS, April 22.

"It was here in Madras that the third eye infirmary in the British Empire was established in 1819. Since that time great strides have been made until now through the continued labours of those who staffed the institution. We have at present an opthalmic hospital which may justly claim to be in many respects one of the finest of its kind in the Empire," observed Sir Mahomed Usman opening the Fourth Conference of the All-India Opthalmological Society in the Madras Medical College today.

CATERS FOR ALL.

Continuing he said: "Not only is the undergraduate catered for but also the post-graduate, both official and non-official, Indian and foreign. Facilities for post-graduate study were offered freely to Government doctors with the object of spreading ophthalmic knowledge all over the Presidency. Specialists now practising in United States, Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, Siam and other places have had part of their training here."

In concluding he hoped that Indian ophthalmology and the urgent problem of the prevention of blindness in India would greatly benefit through their deliberations and subsequent activities.

Lt-Col. R E Wright in his presidential address said it was in Madras the third eye infirmary in the English speaking world was founded in 1819 a year before the foundation of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and the genesis of ophthalmology in India as a special branch of Western Medicine quickly followed upon its origin in London.—A. P.

40 BR. AND AMERICANS LEAVE CHENG-FU

SHANGHAI, April 22.

Forty British and American women and children including a baby 11 days old have been evacuated successfully from Chengfu this morning.—Reuter.

India's Advance Lies In Communal Unity

JINNAH'S VIGOROUS PLEA

Mussalmans Are Eager To Find Solution For Distrust

That without Hindu-Muslim unity there was no hope of any achievement in constitutional or any other advancement in India, and that this unity could best be brought about by mutual trust mutual co-operation and mutual friendship betwixt the two communities, was the key-note of a short discourse delivered by Mr. M. A. Jinnah to the members of the Muslim Students' Union at Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Monday.

Sardar Sir Suleiman Cassum Mitha presided.

In the course of his address Mr. Jinnah said:—

I do not know exactly where to begin and what to say. I do not want you to think that I am going to make a momentous pronouncement. That is not my ambition to-day.

"WE DID OUR BEST"

About the Assembly you must have read a good deal in the newspapers. We did our best And then about the Hindu-Muslim question. We did our best but we have not so far succeeded. I can tell you this. The position of the Musalmans both in the Assembly and outside in public life is a very difficult one. If we do not agree with the Government, or, if we oppose the Government, well, the Government would not say openly, but it is understood that we are incurring their displeasure. At the same time we have to incur their displeasure in the larger interests of our country.

DIFFICULT POSITION

On the other hand the position of the Musalmans is still more difficult 'vis-a-vis' our Hindu friends. To put it shortly, there are two or three classes of Hindu politicians. One is the Indian National Congress, the other is the Hindu Mahasabha. As far as the Congress is concerned I am glad to say that they have realised more than ever that without Hindu-Muslim unity there is no hope of any achievement in constitutional or any other advancement in this country.

GOOD SIGN

Congress leaders have emphasised this point particularly and so it is a good sign. At the same time there is a certain section within the Congress who think that we are not sufficiently patriotic, or who even doubt our patriotism. When people have suspicions it is very difficult to prove otherwise.

MUSLIM M.L.A.S AND CONGRESS

But I think it will be admitted that on all vital, important occasions—if you look at the divisions that took place in the Assembly—that although we did not fully subscribe to the policy and programme of the Congress, you will find that the bulk of the Mussalmans walked into the lobby which favoured national opinion and national interest. But still I say, there is a section amongst the Congress who think that we might let them down at any moment. Well, there is no other way of removing this suspicion except that the Congress leaders themselves should realise that thre is no ground for ths suspicion.

MAHASABHA'S OBSESSION

Then we have the Hindu Masabha. The Hindu Mahasabha's attitude makes not only the position of the Mussalmans difficult but it also makes the position of the Indian National Congress difficult. Becauee so far as the Hindu Mahasabha's point of view is concerned, every pronouncement that they make every time they adopt a course of action, goes to show to the Mussalmans that the Hindu Mahasabha is dominated by the one consideration that in this country there will be complete supremacy and ascendancy of the Hindus.

THE REPERCUSSION

It makes Muslims think that in the future Government of India, for which we are asked to participate in the struggle for freedom, we are to remain subjugated by another community. That is the point which makes one apprehensive. I, therefore, feel that unless this mentality, this trend undergoes a complete change, it s very difficult for Hindus and Muslims to work whole-heartedly together; and let us hope, that the Congress, or the leaders of the Congress, with their wider experience and their opinion, will overcome that section of the people and give us the assistance that in the Indian Government that is going to be Mussalmans will have not only a fair but also just treatment, that they will be treated as equals.

READY TO CO-OPERATE

There cannot be any friendship between two individuals unless both of them recognise each other as equals. I shall have come accross people of all shades of opinion among the Mussalmans, and I can speak with certain knowledge and experience, that to-day the Mussalman mind feels and the Musalman says rightly and sincerely, "I want to co-operate with the Hindus. I want to work with the Hinrus. I want to make friends with the Hindus." He has no idea that the Government of India should be Mussalman's whatever might it have been in the past.

UNITED FRONT

The question is what we shall do? I think we will have to face the situation perhaps earlier than we know. The Muslim policy can only be one in the present circumstance and that is we cannot be swerved from our path of doing what we consider right. As to how far you will be able to maintain that position, depends upon your merits, and not upon favours from others. I think the community will make the fullest use of all opportunities and my advice to you is, remain united, and on every occasion, no matter which side, you take, present a united front."

JINNAH ANSWERS QUESTIONS

At the end of the discourse, the members of the Union were allowed to ask some questions.

NO OBSTRUCTION

Asked what the principle of the Independent party wa, Mr. Jinnah said that the party was based upon the principle "whenever the Government is right support it, whenever it went wrong, oppose it." The Independent party was not in the Assembly to obstruct the Government.

Q. How is it some people supported the Government and some did not?

A. It is because you young men did not work. It is because you did not send your actual representatives. Each member is elected on his own; we did not pay for his election expenses. When he, comes into the Assembly he favours us by joining the Independent party. As a businessman he makes use of us and sometimes he favours others, and so we had to make the best of such a position.

PARTY DISCIPLINE

As regards discipline, Mr. Jinnah pointed out that whenever he made up his mind to support one side or other he had the solid support of his party.

Q.—Can you suggest a five-year plan for the Muslim community?

A.—I will have to go to Russia to consider it. (Laughter).

With a vote of thanks to the Chair and Mr. Jinnah the function came to a close.

NO MORE ANIMAL SACRIFICES

Promise To Fasting Pandit

SHARMA TO BREAK FAST TO-DAY

(From A Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, April 22.

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma "Vear" will break his fast to-day at 9 p.m. on a solemn assurance from the chief trustee of "Tis-Mata," temple the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary and the members of the Committee of the Agale-Community to stop permanently the slaughter of animals at the annual fair at the temple of "Tis-Mata."

A public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. (Standard Time) at Chhotalal Girdharlal Chawl near Railway Station under the presidentship of Sjt Bapoo Sahib Oak, Chief Trustee of "Tis-Mata" temple when Panditji Ramchandra Sharma "Vear" will break his fast.

THE RESOLUTION.

A meeting of the Chief Trustee of "Tis-Mata" temple, the president, the Vice-President, the Secretary and the members of the Agle Community was held this evening at Kalyan at Bapoo Sahib Oak's place when leading citizen of Ghat Kopar and Kalyan were present when the following resolution was passed.

This meeting strongly condemns the practice of animal sacrifice at the temple of "Tis-Mata" at the annual fair and unanimously resolved to put up a stop of this practice permanently. The meeting also requests Pandit Ramchandra Sharma "Vear" to break his fast immediately.

After the above resolution was passed a deputation waited on Panditji and requested him to break his fast which he has consented to do to-morrow before the public meeting as announced above.

ASSEMBLY SEAT FOR MALAVIYA

BENARES, April 22.

The latest report says that an offer to vacate the Seven Cities seat in the Assembly has been made on behalf of Dr. Bhagwandas so that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya might go to the Assembly from that constituency. At the same time Mr. Sriprakasa is also said to be ready to resign from the Allahabad-Jhansi seat which is regarded as Pandit Malaviya's seat.

Final decision rests with the Congress Parliamentary Board.—A. P.

CASUALTIES PILE UP

TAIHOKU (Formosa) April 22.

Three-thousand dead and 10,000 houses collapsed and 11,000 damaged are tee latest figures in the Formosa earthquake, according to the Governor-General.

The railway resumed working and relief work is progressing satisfactorily. The damage is estimated at 10 million yen of which the houses amount to six million and the roads and railways four million.—Reuter.

Machine Can't Solve Problem Of Poverty

SECRET OF MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

Vallabhbhai Patel Opens Exhibition At Vile Parle

"People who are engrossed with the ideas of Western civilisation may think that only the machine would solve the problem of Indian poverty, by a process of mechanisation. But it is evident that the machine cannot put all the unemployed to work. That is why Mahatma Gandhi had conceived the idea of reviving village industries."

With these words, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel declared the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition open at Vile Parle, on Monday.

The Exhibition organised by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee included a variety of articles of utility made entirely by hand, occupying a prominent place in the exhibition. The Art Section which displayed specimens of delicate workmanship formed the chief attraction, where the students of the Pupils' Own School were the main entrants.

SARDAR'S SPEECH.

Before declaring the Exhibition open, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel unfurled the National Flag before a large gathering.

The Upanagar Chavani which was recently restored to the Suburban District Congress Committee was tastefully decorated and the Flag flying over a fifty-foot mast presented a grand and imposing appearance.

Among those present on the occasion were Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Mr. Barfiwalla, Seth Surji Vallabhdas Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji.

After the flag-hoisting, the audience were entertained to music for a short while.

Mr. Manharlal, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee read a brief report on the organisation of the Exhibition Committee's work.

Mrs. Shirinben Havewalla, President of the Exhibition Committee, then requested Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to declare the Exhibition open.

Sardar Vallabhbhai in declaring the Exhibition open, explained the significance of the flag-hoisting ceremony before every national function and observed that flag-hoisting should proceed every such public function as the worship of Ganesh proceeded all sacred festivals.

A MATTER OF TIME.

He felt glad that once more they all again met in the Upanagar Chavani and when the Chavani was taken possession of by the Government, no one had any doubt that its restoration to the Upanagar Congress Committee was only a matter of time. At present, there might be many people who might need some respite in the prolonged fight for freedom. It required courage and patience on the part of those taking part in the national struggle and he exhorted them to keep up their energy and enthusiasm by carrying out the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress.

The spirit of patriotism that marked the years precedent to the great struggle of the past three years, continued the speaker, should pervade the future actions of Congressmen in working the national programme.

TEMPLE OF FREEDOM.

Sardar Vallabhbhai hoped that they would again use the Upanagar Chavani as the temple of freedom. He paid a tribute to Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, who was responsible for the preparation of the scheme of work for the Village Industries Association, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat had invited the Sardar to perform the opening ceremony, but in his opinion, Mr. Kumarappa himself would have performed that functionably.

Some people might have been engrossed with the ideas of the Western civilisation and they might think that mechanisation of the industries would solve the problem of Indian poverty. But the machine could not, according to the speaker, put all the unemployed back to work.

Sardar Vallabhbhai cited figures and said that through mechanisation only something like 15 lakhs of people would find work out of more than 30 crores of population. As a means of giving relief to the villagers in India, Mahatmaji decided on reviving the village industries.

He appealed to the public to use Khadi and encourage Swadeshi and he hoped that when the Political Conference would meet in Vile Parle on 27th instant, every one would attend it clad in handspun and handwoven cloth.

He performed the opening function by pounding a handful of wheat in a grind-stone.

Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Bhulabhai then went round the Exhibition.

RELEASE ROY & JAWAHAR

Assam Labour Demands Freedom Of Detenus And Politicals

JORHAT, April 22.

The first meeting of the Assam Labour Association was held at Jorhat Dhekiakowa, under the presidency of Sjt. Devendra Sarma. The labourers working in tea gardens, cultivators and ex-labourers attended in large numbers; local ladies and gentlemen also took active interest in the organisation of the Association.

The president in his address dwelt on the economic distress and social inequality and narrated how the condition of the labourers was simply pitiable.

RELEASE ROY AND JAWAHAR

A resolution, demanding Pandit Jawahar Lal's and Mr. M. N. Roy's release, as also the release of all the other political prisoners and detenus was adopted.

A permanent committee with Mr. Mahadev Sharma as president was formed to draw up the rules and constitution after the All-India Labour Association. The president remarked that the All-India Labour Association have not been taking interest in the Assam Labourers.—United Press.

GOVT. WATCHES KISAN WORKERS

Man In Khadi Taken To Thana And Released In U. P. Tahsil

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Sensation has been created, it is stated, by the order of the Government to the village officials to watch the movements of the workers in connection with the Kisan Conference.

A report comes that a person clad in Khadi was taken yesterday to Karchana Tahsil Thana, and searched on suspicion of possessing 'objectionable' literature, but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.—United Press.

HOLD BANNER OF HINDI ALOFT

Mira Ben Addresses Ladies' Section Of Indore Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, April 22.

Opening the ladies section of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan the Maharani of Indore expressed great pleasure on seeing such a large and representative gathering of women who had come from all parts of India to participate in the Conference. Women had a greater part to play in propagating Hindi and should be unsparing, observed the Maharani in their efforts to make it an inter-provincial language in order to promote social intercourse and better understanding of one another's ideals thus tending to advance the material and spiritual happiness of India.

In the course of her presidential address, which was punctuated by renewed applause, Mira Ben brought home to the minds of the gathering, women's duty in actively exposing the cause of Hindi and said that the enthusiastic assiduity of their fellow beings in South India which made 6 lakhs of people in that part of India speak Hindi had elicited Mahatma's glowing tribute the appropriateness of which could be heightened by dedicating themselves to this cause in their own sphere, sharing and lightening the burden with their fellow workers.

Mira Ben, proceeding said, that Gandhiji had already disarmed the misconception that Hindi when became "Lingua Franca" of India would dislodge from their position other vernacular languages. Concluding, Mira Ben made an impassioned plea to the women not to relax their efforts in the spread of Hindi and to hold the banner of Hindi aloft.

Earlier in the day, Mira Ben accompanied by Mr. Mahadev Desai visited the institute of plant industry where they were taken round the various sections by the director and staff and expressed keen delight on being shown the labour saving methods of agriculture adopted in the institute.

To-morrow Gandhiji will visit the institute to see the process.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS INFLUENCE T. U. C. DECISION

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The thorny problem of the split in the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay, was settled at to-day's sitting of the Trade Union Congress Executive after a discussion of over four hours, in the course of which both the sections presented their case. In the end a resolution was passed arranging for fresh, joint elections within three months for the Union Executive was accepted by both the sides.

The plenary session of the Congress met thereafter and passed several resolutions amnating from the Subjects Committee. One important resolution authorized the Executive to arrange for contesting seats in Labour Constituencies to the Provincial Councils under the new Constitution.

The great influence acquired by the Congress Socialists was evidenced b ythe results of the election office-bearers of Mr. Khedgikar was elected Genenral Secretary Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan and Rajaram Sastri as Vice-Presidents, Mr Pathak Bombay as Secretary, All of these are party members. Mr. Ruiker was elected president.

It is understood in the proceedings of the Executive of the main line of cleavage on important issues was between the Congress Socialists and the Nimbkar Karnik group and the Party's viewpoint throughout found favour with the majority of the delegates.

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Wanted—Organisers and Chief Agents for several unoccupied areas of Gujarat and Kathiawar for our marriage benefit and other Insurance Schemes. Pay Rs. 50/- to 75/-. Commission and office allowance extra. Apply to the Manager. (4090).

Wanted Graduate, Undergraduate, Male, Female, Trained Teachers, B.A., M.A., B.T., S.T.C., for Local as well as up-country Schools. Immediately apply with full particulars certificates, salaries required. Box No. 4086, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—(1) A trained and ex(perienced Midwife (B.P.N.A.) for the Municipal Dispensary Haliyal on Pay Rs. 30—1—1 to 45. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Kanarese and Marathi knowing essential. (2) Teachers, B.A., B.Sc., for the Municipal A. V. School on Pay Rs. 35—5—2 to 70. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Kanarese knowing essential. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, qualification and past experience to the undersigned on or before the 5th May, 1935. A. C. Kittur, President, Municipality Haliyal, Dt. N. Kanara, Municipal Office, Haliyal. (20-4-35) 9981.

Wanted unemployed young men and retired Government officers to represent the Premier Insurance and Building Society, Ltd., Madras, on both Salary and Commission. The Society advances 6 per cent. loans on security of House Properties to its Policyholders. For particulars apply to: The Secretary, 237, Angappa Naick Street, Madras, or Branch Secretary, Gopipura, Setan Falia, Surat and Mr. K. N. Subba Rao, Branch Secretary, 198|12, Chiman Baugh, Tilak Road, Poona 2. (9949).

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. Wanted one Assistant in the Textile and one in the Mechanical Engineering Departments of the Institute from 1st June 1935. Salary Rs. 110—10—170. Probationary period one year. Applicants should forward two copies of application, giving full details as regards age, qualifications, practical experience, etc., with true copies of testimonials to reach the Principal & Secretary, before 15th May. (9982).

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Wanted immediately a thoroughly qualified Accountant on a salary of Rs. 100 per month with future prospects. Must have sufficient experience of a Life Office's Accounts works. Apply with full particulars of past experience and present occupation to the Premier General Assc. Co., Ltd., Exhibition Road, Patna. (9945).

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Why Despair?—Get Sound Training and befit yourself for a brilliant billet. Apply Technological Institute, Civil Engineering, Rajkot. (3923).

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Prospectus No. "E" free:—British India Technical College Sukkur (Sind). (3960).

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156. MISCELLANEOUS.

The centre of supply Pure Ghee in Bombay is at Mudi Bazar (Kazi Syed Street) Mandvi. Here members of the Ghee Merchants' Association supply Pure Ghee of all sorts in whole, half or quarter tins at market price. (3997).

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All persons having or claiming any right title interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in our office at 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

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All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138.36 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 403 and 404, New No. A/7677, Old Survey Nos. 583, 1/583, 3/583 and 584 and New Survey Nos. 2/5353 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/2895 of Bhuleshwar Division, and in the books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6539 and Street Nos. 39, 56, 53, 60, 62 and 64; and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Ali Dawoodji, on or towards the West by the property of Karamsi Govindji; on or towards the East by the Islampura Street and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1935.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9992.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. AMRATLAL BAKORE PANDYA and SHIVSHANKAR AMRATLAL PANDYA have agreed with my client for the absolute sale to her, free from all incumbrance, of the piece of land admeasuring 1062 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Final Plot Number 53 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 6 of Vile-Parle.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate, in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1935.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
(9990.)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PURSHOTTAM NARSI, of Vile-Parle, has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him of the piece of land admeasuring 725 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Final Plot Number 59 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, together with all the structures standing thereon.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated 20th April, 1935.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
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TICKET COLLECTOR STABBED AT STATION

RANGOON, April 20.

B. E. Dawson, a young Anglo-Indian ticket collector of the Burma Railways was seriously stabbed at the Rangoon Main Station on Thursday afternoon.

Following a dispute over platform tickets a Sino-Burman pushed Dawson and a Burman named Ba Than is alleged to have stabbed him. Dawson is in hospital.

The alleged assailants have been arrested.

LOVE LETTERS IN COURT

Judgment Delivered In Case Under Divorce Act

SERGEANT'S WIFE GETS DECREE 'NISI'

JUBBULPORE, April 22.

After a protracted hearing extending over a year, judgment was delivered by Mr. H. G. Gruer, I.C.S., District Judge, Jubbulpore, in an interesting case under the Indian Divorce Act, brought by Mrs. Ver aMarjorie Major Jones against her husband, C. S. Major, an ex-Sergeant of the Bombay police, whom she married on June 27, 1928 and Miss Grace Murray, a typist of Bombay, who was cited as a co-respondent. The petition was for judicial separation or in the alternative, for dissolution of marriage, and a prayer for damages, costs and alimony as the court may deem fit and proper

PHOTOS AND LOVE LETTERS.

The allegations levelled against the respondent and co-respondent were that the the respondent committed adultery with the co-respondent, Miss Grace Murray, and had several times treated the petitioner harshly and assaulted her and was not maintaining her and the child a three-year-old girl. The petitioner, in support of her case, produced numerous love letters and photos of the co-respondent, and several independent witnesses to support her contention.

COUNTER SUIT.

During the hearing of the case, the respondent C S. Major filed a counter suit against his wife, alleging that she has got illegal intimacy with one G. W Parker of Jubbulpore, and that she had committed adultery with him. He further repudiated the allegations brought against him by his wife, and stated that the co-respondent Miss Grace Murray was his associate in his tea business.

TO SHIELD HIMSELF.

The court after going through the evidence and statements on record dismissed the suit of C. S. Major, which was brought by him against his wife, and remarked that it was an after thought of the respondent, who tried to shield himself by bringing these sorts of false allegations against his wife and Mr. G W Parker, both of whom were quite innocent, and further in passing the judgment in the suit filed by Mrs. Marjorie Major against her husband and Miss Grace Murray, the court gave the decision in the favour of the petitioner, and granted decree 'nisi' to her. The court further directed the respondent to pay a sum of Rs. 100 to the petitioner to cover the cost of the case and also pleaders' fees.—United Press.

BLOCK OF WOOD KILLS LABOURER

Laxman Narsayya, a labourer was on Sunday morning fatally injured by the accidental fall on his head, of a piece of wood, which had been sawed off from a log.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and died later.

At the inquest on his body yesterday, Dashiath Janoo giving evidence, stated that he and the deceased were working in a building under construction at Lamington Road.

On Sunday he was sawing wood and a piece that was sawed off fell accidentaly on the head of the deceased from a height of twenty feet. Suddenly he heard agonising shouts and looking down saw the deceased lying with the piece of wood near by.

The 'muccadam' removed the injured man to the hospital.

A verdict of death due to shock and haemorrhage following a fracture on the base of the skull due to the accidental fall of a piece of timber on the head, was returned.

DRIVE AGAINST CRIME IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

Knives must not be carried in the Soviet Union, and penalties for hooliganism are being increased.

This is a subject of a decree issued jointly by the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, in an attempt to stem the recent outbreak of crime in the Soviet Union.

The carrying of knives will be punished by five years' imprisonment, as is the unauthorised carrying of firearms, while persons may be imprisoned for a similar term for minor hooliganism.

The more serious forms of hooliganism, such as robbery and assault, may be punished more drastically, even with death.

Hungary's Struggle Over Fascism

Spectre Of Dictatorship Hovering Over Magyar Plains

The fantom of Fascism hovers constantly in the background of Hungarian politics. With the "purging" of the Gombos Cabinet and the dissolution of Parliament in Budapest last week, some saw it assuming more tangible form, writes "Literary Digest."

UPPER HAND

In the country's history since the Armistice three men have stood out—Vice-Admiral Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanya, Gen. Julius Gombos, and Count Stephen Bethlen.

While Admiral Horthy's power has become more and more nominal, General Gombos and Count Bethlen, once close colleagues, have struggled for domination, particularly during the last year. To-day General Gombos has the upper hand.

In 1919, a proletarian government was set up in Hungary under Bela Kun. After it was driven out by an invading Rumanian Army, Admiral Horthy assumed command of the national forces occupying Budapest.

From Vienna, General Gombos, a professional soldier, and Count Bethlen, an aristocrat, led the counter-revolutionary movement which put Admiral Horthy into the Regency in 1920.

After a monarchistic rebellion had been repulsed, Count Bethlen became Premier.

SAGE AND OPPORTUNE

Count Bethlen's ten-year record at the helm was one of political sagacity and opportunism. He was an ardent irredentist (a believer in the redemption of forfeited territory) and a foe of legitimists and socialists.

Thin and bald, he has a hawk-like face, with a droopy mustache, deep-set, tired eyes, and an inscrutable smile. He likes to travel, play polo and tennis hunt boars.

Count Bethlen resigned as Premier in 1931, and the next year, General Gombos, at forty-six, became one of the youngest premiers in Europe.

In 1923 he had broken with Count Bethlen and had formed a Fascist Party, but later he made up the feud, and rejoined the Party of National Unity, tempering his erstwhile open anti-Semitism.

He remained a militarist, having organized a movement of Hungarian youth, and an outspoken friend of Fascist Italy, and, later, Nazi Germany.

His was a middle-class Government, and there were no titles in his Cabinet.

His support of land reform, his quiet confidence, and his expensive virility gained for him a loyal following.

ANOTHER OPEN BREAK

The reorganisation of his Cabinet on March 4 after the resignation of Minister of the Interior Dr. Francis Kereszes-Fischer brought another open break with Count Bethlen.

The next morning Count Bethlen informed his supporters that he and General Gombos were in accord on reforms.

The subsequent Parliament dissolution came as a complete surprize. Count Bethlen withdrew at once from the Government Party which he had founded twelve years ago, and began the formation of a bloc to "defend the Constitution."

The next day only twenty-two of the 140 members of the Party in Parliament responded to his call to discuss their future stand.

Four more members withdrew, although he had requested them not to emulate his action, which had been based on "personal" considerations.

Admiral Horthy's order convened the new Parliament for April 27.

EMERGENCY FIATS

Socialists and radicals violently protested against the new elections, which, unless emergency fiats are forthcoming, will be based on the present electoral laws.

In Hungary, only men who are more than twenty-four and who have completed an elementary-school education may vote. Limited groups of women of more than thirty have the franchise. There is secret ballot in the rural districts, but in the larger cities, voting is open. Premier Gombos has repeatedly promised changes in the suffrage regulations.

While speakers attacked Count Bethlen at a rally for the Gombos reform movement, the audience of 1,500 cheered remarks in praise of Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany.

TAGORE POEM RECITED ON LONDON STAGE

Miss Lillah McCarthy Appears In Rich Sari

A poem specially written by Sir Rabindranath Tagore and sent from India by Air Mail, was read by Miss Lillah McCarthy at the Indian Matinee at the Playhouse, London on April 2.

The title, appropriately, was "Woman," a tribute both to Savitri, the ideal of Indian womanhood whose story was being celebrated at the matinee, and to the object of the matinee itself—which was to raise funds for the Congress of the International Alliance of Women at Istanbul.

On the stage India was brought to London. Thin, weird Indian music wailed from exotic instruments whose names were sitar, sarode, vina, esraj, and tambura. When the audience applauded Indian musicians and actors acknowledged their thanks with heads slowly bowed over folded hands.

Sinhalese Folk-Songs.

Lillah McCarthy, very regal in a cream and gold sari let us hear her lovely voice at its best in her speaking of Sir Edwin Arnold's translation of the Savitri idyll. Surya Sena sang enchanting Sinhalese folk-songs.

Gustav Holst's chamber opera on the Savitri theme, produced by Clive Carey, was notable chiefly for the singing of Roderick Lloyd in the part of Death.

"Swayamvara," an Indian ballet in two acts, presented by Flora M. Fairbairn, nicely combined the European idea of Indian dancing with some pleasant satirical the touches in the characterisation.

In an interval Mrs. Corbett Ashby spoke of the great Congress of Women which opens at Istanbul in three weeks' time. She also paid a tribute to Mrs. Richard Seligman, who originally suggested the idea of an Indian matinee as one means of linking the women of the East with their sisters in the West.

WHY SIR STANLEY JACKSON RESIGNED

No Difference With Board Of Control As Rumoured

Sir Stanley Jackson, Chairman of the English Cricket Selection Committee, dealt with the reports that he was resigning that position when he arrived back at Southampton from South Africa, on April 8.

Sir Stanley declared:—

"I have heard rumours of this report, but it was news to me.

"I do not see how or why it should have arisen. In the first place there is no question of resignation for the Board of Control just meets once a year and appoints a committee of selection and chairman for the year. When the year is up the board meets again, deciding then whether to appoint the same committee or not.

"It has not occurred to me to consider the question whether I should act as chairman again next year if I were asked to. I am still as interested, however, in cricket as ever I was.

"I understand that reference has been made to the bit of trouble we had at the end of last season about which there was so much talk. That is all over and done with now, and I hope forgotten, and we can look forward to a fresh season which promises some very good games.

"You may take it from me that the question of my resignation is a new idea as far as I am concerned. It is for the Board of Control to decide the personnel of the selection committee next year."

Pride Has Fall

Antonin Pavlita, forty-two, a butcher at Sumburk and Deshou, Czechoslovika, enjoyed a local reputation as a wrestler, and had earned the nickname of "the Invincible" because nobody had ever thrown him.

Then a butcher's apprentice who had just arrived in the town wrestled with him and threw him.

A few days later Pavlita was found hanged.

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Curtailment Of Number Of Schools, No Remedy

Vocational Classes Must Be Started In Large Numbers, Says Dacca University Vice-Chancellor

DACCA, April 21.

"Teachers of youth are builders of society. College education is no substitute for good school education. School teachers should have a predominant voice in shaping and guiding educational policy," said Mr. Raman, Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University presiding over the All-Bengal Teachers' Conference held here under the auspices of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association. About 1,000 delegates representing 24 districts and visitors representing all walks of life attended the Conference.

Continuing the President welcomed the introduction of the vernacular as the medium of instruction.

WORSE THAN MALADY

"If teaching profession is regarded as the last refuge of the disappointed," he added "it won't improve its dignity and status. Waste and ineffectiveness is manifest throughout the whole system of education and is specially appalling in the primary stage. The percentage of failures in University examinations indicates that something is wrong at the earlier stage. Curtailment of the numbers of schools by withdrawing facilities for education is no remedy which is more drastic than the malady itself. The remedy lies in starting craft schools and vocational classes in large numbers. The resources now expended on the education of men and women do not represent the proportion of needs and opportunities of men's and women's education. This disproportion requires rectification. Education of women will release a wealth of capacity which is now largely wasted. Educated women will contribute in increasing measure to the wealth, culture and activities of the country."

WELCOME ADDRESS

Before the address of the President, Pandit Kshitimohan Sen Shastri, Chairman, Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and others in a neat speech. This was followed by reading messages from Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. Urquhart, Rai Bahadur Isan Chandra Ghose, Mr. Syamaprasad Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and Mr. Ramaprasad Mukherjee.—United Press.

Mrs. Chandrawati Lakhanpal, M.A., B.T., of Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar, is the first lady to have received the Mangalaprasad Prize of Rs. 1,200 for her book "Shiksha Manovijyan" (Educational Psychology) in Hindi. Last year she was awarded a prize of Rs. 500 for her Hindi book "Striyon Ki Sthiti" (Position of Women).

HYDERABAD BOOK SHOPS RAIDED

Police Seize 100 Copies Of Banned Work By Muslim Author

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, April 22.

Several bookshops in Hyderabad city were raided by the Hyderabad C I D headed by Inspector Ahmedsha Khan this morning. The police seized "Whither Hyderabad" a book written by Syed Abid Hussain and printed in Madras by the B N Press. Nearly 100 copies were seized and the book which is understood to have been prohibited wherever found, will be confiscated.

JUDGMENT DEBTOR'S LIABILITIES

Important Amendments To Rewa State C. P. Code

REWA, April 22.

The Government of Rewa State, with the approval of its State Council, have further amended the existing Civil Procedure Code of the State and according to this new amendment, a judgment debtor will be liable to get his residential house attached and sold in the execution of a civil court decree against him, a privilege he was hitherto exempt from.

No Insolvency Act is in force in the State and a judgment debtor, when unable to meet his liabilities has no alternative left, but to court imprisonment or flee from the State. A few years back His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa had modified the clause by exempting the judgment debtor from the attachment and sale of his only house, except it were mortgaged.

LAW OF ADOPTION.

Another amendment in the Law of Adoption now permits a widow to adopt an heir without obtaining the sanction of the Maharaja. The zamindars, however, have not been granted this privilege and their cases are to be dealt with according to the special provisions as laid down in the Rewa, State Pawai Rules.—United Press.

ANTI-INDIAN FILM PROPAGANDA

Congress Asked To Inquire Into Question

DINAJPORE, April 22.

Among the resolutions passed by the Bengal Provincial Political Conference yesterday was one condemning the propaganda carried on in America through films and newspapers by interested parties with a view to lowering the civilisation, culture and character of the people of India in estimation of the world.

The resolution thanked Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Anklesaria for enlightening the people of India about this menace and drawing the attention of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to this slandering propaganda, urging the Committee to enquire into its genesis and take steps to counteract it.—United Press.

GOND WOMAN TO HANG

Murdered Sister-In-Law's Child And Threw Body In River

JUBBULPORE, April 22

Holding that the accused was guilty of an heinous crime, and that she had committed the cold-blooded murder of an innocent child, and that it would be a case of gross injustice if a deterrent sentence was not awarded to the accused, Mr H G Grur, I C S., Sessions Judge, Jubbupore, disagreeing with the unanimous opinion of the assessors to the effect that the accused was not guilty, sentenced one Dasodia, a Gond woman to death, under a charge of sction 302 I P C.

The allegations against the accused was that she had got some strained relations with her sister-in-law, and that on the day of the incident, the accused in order to wreck vengeance upon her sister-in-law, took her four-year-old son, to a lonely spot, where she throttled him to death and threw his dead body in the river Nerbudda, which was later discovered by the police, and which ultimately led to her arrest, prosecution and sentence.

The accused, it is understood, has got a young baby in her arms and she has expressed an intention of appealing to the High Court.—United Press.

SAVED FROM GALLOWS

JULLUNDUR, April 21.

As a result of the appeal preferred on behalf of the accused, the Lahore High Court has quashed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge, Jullundur, on Dalipa and Maluka for the alleged murder of one Gurda Singh of Pasla in the Phillaur tehsil.

The Sessions Judge's orders awarding life sentence to the other accused, Karma, Punno, Arjun and Surjan have also been set aside.—United Press.

GOVERNOR OF BURMA GOES ON LEAVE

RANGOON, April 22.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor of Burma, left for Calcutta by the Imperial Airmail 'en route' to London on four months' leave.

Mr. Couper's swearing-in ceremony takes place to-morrow at Maymyo.

Mr. L. G Lloyd, Financial Commissioner, officiates as Finance Member.—A. P.

DACOITS RAID RAILWAY STATION

RANGOON, April 22

An armed dacoity is reported to have been committed at Kyidaw Railway Station near Toungoo by a gang of eleven men who assaulted the station jamadar and later the Assistant Station Master and escaped with property worth over Rs. 100.—A P.

MISSING FROM HOME

RANGOON, April 22.

Mr. E. S Curties of Maymyo has been missing from his residence in Mandalay for the past ten days and his whereabouts are unknown.—A. P.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6:)

body has defaulted,—more or less: and yet America has done nothing,—beyond just protesting.

In Their Own Coin

She adopts, however, a different tune, when dealing with Japan. A formidable display of the American naval might is to be made in the forthcoming manoeuvres in the Pacific,—as near the coasts of Japan as proprieties would permit. Japan, like Germany, is not to be awed by such displays of Western naval and military force. Only the fire-eaters in the Island Empire would find this an excellent excuse to go on deeper and deeper into the race for armaments. Japan has turned down the British and American protests about the Oil monopoly in Manchukuo, reserved for the Japanese. She calls the question as having been already "liquidated"—a singularly felicitous phrase, coming from Japan and addressed to her mentors and models of the West. It is in that school of diplomacy that Japan has learnt the sophistry, which permits her to hold up this new creation of hers,—Manchukuo,—as an independent State! It is as independent of Japan, as the Nizam is of the British Government. But the legal fiction, and the diplomatic myth, is hole-proof and so the Western giants have no alternative but either to accept Manchukuo as a "fait accompli" and recognise that "State", despite all their fulminations against Japan for having created it; or, agree to the Japanese plea, that the monopoly being granted by a new State, which was not in existence at the time the treaties regarding the "Open Door" policy were made, the new State must be deemed to be free from all the obligations imposed by such treaties. Verily, a greater than Daniel has come to justice. The Nazis do not know a hundredth of what the Japs do of modern diplomacy a la Anglo-Saxon.

British Budget

In Britain, the new Budget makes no great change from the established routine of such events. No great changes in the tax-system, even though the expenditure has been increased by considerable additions to the Defence Budget. On the other hand, there are continued raids upon the Roads Fund; and the still sustained failure to pay any portion of the debt due to America. Subsidies to local industry and agriculture make yet additional inroads upon the Treasury; while reforms in the taxation of lower incomes, have earned the Budget the sobriquet of an Election Dodge. There is, however, no sign of a general election being on the horizon in the near future. And if a European War comes before the time of this Government is out, who knows they might utilise the precedent of 1914 to vote themselves an indefinite extension. India could not have much cause for jubilation at such a prospect.

But the National Government seems to be reconsidering its position in regard to the Recovery Plans of Mr. Lloyd George. What matters it that Mr. Chamberlain holds the Welsh Wizard in abhorrence, or that the bulk of the Tories and the Liberals consider him "dangerous"! The old man had ideas, and he still commands a very respectable warchest for the Liberal Party—now consisting, they say, of the holy Trinity of David Lloyd George, Megan Lloyd George, and Major Lloyd George. With these under his command, he had no difficulty in securing an audience with the Cabinet. Will he enter the present Cabinet? And infuse a new breath of life in it? Not, the Chamberlains, or even the Churchills, could have their say. But, then, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has little chance with resurgent Toryism,—if he has no other, 'mantra' to chant than the "Doctor's Mandate" of last time. Perhaps they might form a new Party between them—Lloyd George, the Ex-war Minister, and MacDonald the Ex-Pacifist. Stranger things than that have happened; and the present is a most wonderful conjunction of planets.

Muddling Through

In the United States, according to the "New York Times", the Brain Trust of the President has been slowly fading away; and their place taken by tried administrators. In view of the dangerous growls heard in the South, and the impending alliance between the Rev. Fr. Coughlin and the Hon. Senator Long, Roosevelt must reconsider his position and programme, if he would not lose the election in 1936,—only a bare 18 months off. The Cotton belt in the South has not had the recovery it was promised: and the heavier industries of the orth seem to be falling into a decline,—after a short-lived boomlet of 1933-34. Social Insurance plans are now before Congress; but they would not cure Unemployment, even if they are adopted. The President's Programme of large scale Public Works has not yet started in grim earnest; and yet scandals about patronage and jobbery are being freely mentioned in the American Press. The Administrations leans a little more to the Left, perhaps, but it is still afraid to join issues on root social problems with Big Business. And so "muddling through" seems to be the only description fitting the American domestic policy today.

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DISCONTENT IN JHABUA STATE

Subjects Lodge Protest Against Council

INDORE, April 22.

Great dissatisfaction is reported to be prevailing among the Jhabua State subjects against the present Administrative Council.

Though the Council has worked for six months, the standing grievances of the subjects are reported to have not been redressed and a few days ago, a protest was made to remove the Council officials, especially its president.

Over this, counter-propaganda has been started by certain State officials. This has resulted in several respectable citizens leaving the State.

It is said that the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General and the Government of India are carefully watching the situation and many interesting questions over the present administration are to be raised in the next session of the Legislative Assembly.—United Press.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

The True Index Of Popularity

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

Hockey.

BEIGHTON CUP V. AGA KHAN

A few days ago a correspondent in the "Bombay Chronicle" invited my opinion on the question of the premiership of the Hockey Tournaments in India. The rival claimants to the above position are the Aga Khan Cup of Bombay and the Beighton Cup of Calcutta. A former Bombaywalla who has now been in Calcutta for fourteen years gives the palm to Bombay. His reasons are that the Bengal champions, the Xaverians, when they visited Bombay several years ago, were beaten by the local champions, the Grant Medicals in the final round of the Tournament.

"REX'S" CHARGE-SHEET

Secondly, "inefficient management and incompetent supervision of play have affected both hockey and football" in Calcutta. An of the large entries in the Beighton Cup, "the majority of teams are of a class which should never figure in such an affair." I am afraid the arguments advanced above do not definitely decide the issue one way on the other. The first point which needs elucidation is which tournament attracts the larger number of outside entries and their comparative distances. I doubt very much if any body would contest the superior claim of Calcutta in this regard. If anybody questions it, I shall gladly satisfy him on the point with facts and figures.

CLASS OF ENTRIES IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

The second argument of "Rex," the Bombaywalla, stands self-condemned in view of the fact that most of the outside competitors enter the lists for the Beighton Cup from year to year irrespective of their fate in the Tournament. Were their sufficient justification for the complaints, these teams would not have continued their partiality for Calcutta.

As for the standard of hockey displayed in either of the tournaments, it would be idle to discuss and weigh them in the scale of comparison without sufficient data before us. If some of the leading teams in both the tournaments were to meet and try their strength—not once in a way but frequently preferably once every year in an inter-provincial tournament, the issue could be decided satisfactorily.

LET'S EXCHANGE THEM

From what we see in the Aga Khan Tournament matches from day to day, we can assure "Rex" that neither in the class of hockey nor in its umpiring do the devotees of the game receive any satisfaction in Bombay. We are quite prepared to exchange these items for those showing in the Beighton, unsatisfactory though they may seem to "Rex." The fact is that these points cannot be determined without a comparative test as stated above. But there is one point in which Calcutta beats Bombay hollow. It is in the number of spectators. Although three or four matches are being played daily, on different grounds, they all get a huge crowd to support them. The Aga Khan does not draw half as much with even two matches played on the same ground consecutively.

WHAT'S THE TRUE CRITERION.

That is the true sign of popularity of a game and a tournament. I know of first rate matches and tournaments being played in the Punjab and U. P. in the presence of comparatively poor crowds. If you were to consider the class of hockey alone together with their local origin, I should not be at all surprised if the distinction went to either of the above provinces. The Aligarh University, Ajmer Loco, Lucknow, Bengalis, Jhansi Heroes, Bhuta Ram's XI, Manavadar State, to name but a few, were all invaders from the North. It is hardly a credit to Bombay or Calcutta hockey when their chief trophies are carried away by outsiders.

POOR SUPPORT FOR AGA KHAN

That is not my point at present, although I should like to see the standard of local teams raised high enough to outbid and outclass the best of the invaders. However, what I want to impress upon the rival protagonists is that a tournament to be ranked in the premier position needs not only the best of the teams in the country to be engaged in it but also the largest number of votaries paying their unstinted tribute to the contests. Bombay has yet to prove its title in both respects. The Quadrangular Cricket Tournament of Bombay fulfils both these conditions and that is why it has gained the premier position in the cricket world.

DO JUSTICE TO ALL

In conclusion, I am surprised that "Rex" should have laid the blame of the I. F. A. Shield fiasco of last year at the doors of the referees. He has nothing to say against those officious gentlemen who were mainly responsible for the impasse who made the re-play of the final match impossible. I have seen plenty of people who are quick and ready to stab the poor umpires and referees. But they are generally shy of castigating those in authority who, instead of simplifying their thankless task, make it more difficult and unpleasant for them. I am not one of those who uphold incompetence and partiality among umpires, nor would I support the high-handedness of people however highly placed they may be.

Bhikoo (left) winner and Basrur, runner up in the 26 Miles Marathon Race run on Monday morning.

Silver Jubilee Marathon race—a run of about 26 miles—took place on Monday morning, the winner R. Bhickoo, is seen arriving at the winning post...

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Customs & B. B. Enter Semi-Finals

The meeting between the Customs and the Telephone on Monday evening excited great interest. There was a large crowd present and a second of it turned out with the purpose of jeering the cup holders. Despite their efforts the Customs ran out winners by 5 goals to 3. In the first half the score was 1-1, but after the interval the Customs asserted their superiority. The goal scored were Sweeney (2) Milne (1), Brewin (1), Feroze Khan (1) for the Customs and Nagle (2), Brewin (1) for the Telephone.

Result:—

CUSTOMS A.C.	5 goals
BOMBAY TELEPHONE	3 goals.

The teams were:—

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB.—Cowton: Abreo and Aslam: Khan, Dique and Kher Singh: Sweeney, Milne, Feroze Khan, Brewin and Afzal.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.,—Mendonca: Tancred and Victor. High Cohen and Taylor: Nash, Woodcock, Brewin, Nagle and Shaller.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Ross and Flight.

It did not take the B.B. & C.I. Railway to open their account against the Lusitanians "B" in the second match on Monday. Dean capped a fine movement initiated by W. Bartlett. The Lusitanians stung by this early reverse attacked vigorously only to be pulled up by R. Smith, the railway right-back. When A. Lobo equalised for the Goans, their supporters went frantic with delight. Just before the half-time whistle the railway were exerting pressure but the teams crossed over with the score 1-1.

On resumption the railway defence was beaten again by the Lusitanians, A. D'Costa sprinting down to send across a perfect pass which Pinto converted. Page who was working hard got Gonsalves moving and the latter centred to Dean who equalised. Bartlett gave the railwaymen the lead with a great angle shot Dean added the fourth by means of a solo effort. The cheering from the Goan camp which had been so profuse, died down when the railwaymen were on top. Claudius added the fifth goal off a pass from the right. Loderick shot the sixth before the closure was applied.

Result:—

B.B. & C.I. RLY.	6 goals.
LUSITANIANS "B"	2 goals.

The teams:—

B. B. &C. I. RLY.— Leach: R Smith and I Bartlett: Page, D Nelson, and C Nelson: Gonsalves, Dean, Claudius, Loderick, W Bartlett.

LUSITANIANS "B"—G Lobo: L D'Souza and M Dias: J Pinto, J Ferrao, O Ferreira; A D'Costa, S Pinto, A Braganza, A Lobo, and N Rodrigues.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. James and Hodgins.

TO-DAY'S MATCH:—5-30 p.m. Lusitanians "A" vs. Kirkee Ordnance.

MARATHON RACE SURPRISE

Hamal 'Does' 26 Miles In 3½ Hours

The Marathon race—the first of its kind to be held in India—was won by R Bhickoo a 'hamal' in the employ of the B B & C I Railway.

Only four out of the twelve who took part in the race could finish the full distance of 26 miles, 385 yards.

Eager and expectant crowds lined the routes, especially the suburbs.

The winner came as a surprise. There was a keen race between Basrur and Bhickoo and the general expectation was that Basrur would be the winner. But the latter who never got out of his jog trot reached the distance thirteen minutes ahead of Basrur.

The start was given at 6-17 a.m. from the Afghan Church. The twelve competitors passed through the Cooperage, Warden Road, Kemp's Corner, Dadar and Matunga Cross Road on to Khar. Here, the whole suburb had turned out to witness the race, the first of its kind. All but four had fallen off in the course of the race. Bhickoo, however, trotting on and on, cut the tape a 9-57 a.m. He was examined by a Doctor.

The following are the periods of time taken by the four competitors to finish the race:—

R Bhickoo—3 hours, 40 minutes.
V R Basrur—3 hrs. 53mins.
J D Bharucha—4 hrs. 30mins,
E S Jacob—5 hrs. 15mins.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, April 22.

Following are the results of the Football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Birmingham 3 Leeds 1
Derby 4 Everton 1
Leicester 2 Grimsby 2
Middlesbrough nil Arsenal 1
Portsmouth 4 Manchester City 2
Preston 1 Sunderland 1
Stoke 1 Liverpool 1
West Bromwich 1 Sheffield Wednesday 1
Wolverhampton 6 Chelsea 1

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 2 Bradford City nil
Bradford 2 Brentford 3
Hull 1 Norwich nil
Notts 3 Port Vale 2
Oldham 1 Burnley 2
Plymouth 5 Nottingham Forest 2
Sheffield United 1 Fulham 2
Southampton 1 Manchester United nil
Swansea 2 Bolton 1
West Ham 2 Blackpool 1

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Bournemouth 1 Bristol City 1
Bristol Rovers 3 Cardiff 2
Charlton 4 Aldershot nil
Exeter 1 Watford 1
Gillingham 1 Clapton Orient nil
Luton 4 Newport 1
Northampton 1 Millwall nil
Southend 3 Brighton 2
Swindon 1 Crystal Palace 1
Torquay 7 Queen's Park Rangers nil

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Accrington 2 Darlington 1
Barrow 1 Lincoln 1
Crewe 1 Chester 1
Hartlepools 4 Southport 1
Rotherham 1 Doncaster 3
Rochdale 3 Carlisle 1
Stockport 1 New Brighton 1
Tranmere 3 Mansfield nil
Walsall 4 Halifax 1
Wrexham 2 Chesterfield 1
York 3 Gateshead nil.

In the Scottish League First Division, Queen's Park beat Partick by three goals to one.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, April 22

In the Army Association Cup Final, the Fourth Battalion Royal Tank Corps beat the Second Battalion Royal Ulsters by six goals to three at Aldershot.

Following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Bath 12 Old Merchant Taylors 8
Bridgend 12 Coventry 6
Bristol 18 Blackheath 3
Cardiff 3 Harlequins 13
Gloucester 17 Sale 6
Llanelly 21 Devonport Services 8
Manchester 9 North of Ireland 26
Newport 8 London Welsh 10
Penarth 17 Blackheath 7
Plymouth Albion 3 Leicester 3
Pontypool 6 Northampton 9
Swansea 3 Barbarians 16
Waterloo 12 Birkenhead Park 20
Aberavon 11 Maesteg nil
Abertillery 9 Cross Keys 9
Neath 16 Middlesex Hospital 10.

BENGAL MUST SINK HER DIFFERENCES

Leaders' Messages To Dinajpur Conference

DINAJPORE, April 21.

Before the proceedings of the Bengal Provincial Political Conference commenced, the General Secretary of the Reception Committee read out the following messages from distinguished leaders of India:—

Mahatma Gandhi said in a message: Having retired from the Congress you don't expect me to attend the Conference. I hope, however, that you will have a successful session.

Babu Rajendra Prasad regretted in his message that on account of previous engagements, particularly meetings of the Congress Working Committee, and the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Jubbulpore, he was unable to attend. He, however, wished the Conference all success.

Mr. M. S. Aney said in his message: "I hope Bengal will sink all differences and try to muster strong at Dinajpur to consider the political situation which obtains there."

Both Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. K. F. Nariman regretted their inability to attend owing to pressure of work in their own province necessitating their presence.

Dr. B. C. Roy sent the following message: Having eschewed politics, I regret I cannot take part in the Conference. God grant that the Conference reaches correct decisions regarding the complex Bengal problems. I wish it all success.

Mr. Satyamurti, in his message, regretted that owing to pressure of heavy work in his own province he was unable to attend and conveyed his apologies to the Conference as well as his best wishes for its success.

"SERIOUS SET BACK."

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said: I very much regret that reasons of health compel me to miss this opportunity of meeting my Bengal friends. I am aware that you have to discuss several momentous issues including the Communal Award. It is really the greatest misfortune of the country that our national forces are divided amongst themselves on this issue which has given a serious set-back to the country's march towards freedom. I appeal to the people of Bengal who are so famous for their patriotism, to sink all communal and political differences, to realise our national duties before it is too late and to adhere to the Congress creed of non-violence and truth. The very idea of the great suffering which so many innocent people of Bengal are undergoing for no fault of theirs gives me great pain.

DEPLORABLE AND HEART-RENDING.

Dr. Syed Mahmud said: Do not please feel that any one of us outside Bengal is neglecting Bengal. Apart from the Communal Award controversy, the present state of Bengal is simply deplorable and heart-rending. The entire Congress organisation is at present working under great humiliation not only in Bengal but all over India. Under the circumstances it is our duty to unite because the unfortunate communal wrangling is always thrown in our face. Babu Rajendra Prasad had been to Bengal recently. I have asked him to hold the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee in Bengal.—United Press.

POLITICAL FREEDOM ONLY REMEDY

Join Congress And Work For United India

KAMALADEVI'S APPEAL

(From A Correspondent.)

CHIKMAGALUR, April 20.

Sreemati Kamaladevi while on her way from Mangalore to Jubbulpore alighted here for a few hours and gave a public lecture on the Present day Political Condition of India."

The lecture was largely attended by the merchants planters and the students of the place.

She said:

"It is very difficult to bring a new programme into effect all of a sudden. The present day atmosphere should be cleared up to see that all sects of people should meet to discuss and form a new programe for political upliftment. The country is under depression and many workers are suffering to-day and so it is difficult to chalk out a new programme. The political life is moving very rapidly in India. Platforms are necessary for propagation of ideas and enchange of experience. The public and the workers are requested to respond heartily to the invitation of the Karnatic Provincial Congress Committee.

AGRICULTURIST POVERTY.

"The most agonising factor in India at the present day is the general poverty. Inspite of the hard work of the labourers from morning till evening their economic condition remains the same.

"The political condition of India is in relation to the economic condition of our country; We have no freedom for a free exchange, for a free currency, to possess our own Banks and to control our own railways. India was not entirely an agricultural country in the past.

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

"The present day exchange system has reduced the agriculturist to penury. High tariffs are necessary for the sales of our products to compete with the foreign goods but we have no freedom to effect this measure. Taxation is bfeing increased every day to meet the huge expenditure of the administration. Organised struggle and a feeling of brotherhood are the only measures to eradicate the starvation, the high death rate, poverty and other extremes in our country. Join the Congress, forgetting all your artificial barriers and work for a united India. It should be the one thought and one work to overcome the present problem."

SUCCESS OF M.C.C. TOUR IN WEST INDIES

Colonies Want Matches Of Four Days In Future

KINGSTON (Jamaica), (By Mail).

The recent M. C. C. tour of the West Indies has been, on the whole, a financial success. In Trinidad the gate receipts amounted to about £3,000, giving a profit of about £1,000. Though rain affected the receipts on three days of the colony matches and the whole of the Test, the authorities are only about £150 to £200 down in this island.

There was much dissatisfaction at only three days being allowed for the colony matches and it is considered essential that these matches shall be extended from three to four days in future.

WASH AWAY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
with X-QURY
An Ideal Hair Remover

In less time than it takes to slip into your bathing costume you can now banish Superfluous Hair troubles for ever. Simply apply this perfumed liquid and wash away the heirs.

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Asiatic Trading Company,
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY 3.
AGENTS WANTED.

Glands Made Active and Youthful
Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 5, 1991
Muslim: Mohurrum 19, 1353
Parsi: Avan 19, 1304
Sunrise: 6-14
Sunset: 6-58
High Tide: 2-04 15-12
Low Tide: 8-10 21-04

WEDNESDAY, April 24.

Silver Jubilee Olympic Games, 10,000 Metres Race, Round Oval, 6-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 25.

Results of I. Com., B. Com., First M.B.B.S., and Second M.B.B.S., Examinations. University Buildings, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 26.

Silver Jubilee Olympic Games, Children's Day, Cooperage, 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 27.

S. S. Mooltan with English mails sails At 1 p.m.
Silver Jubilee Olympic Games, Opening ceremony, Women's Day, Cooperage, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 28.

Silver Jubilee Olympic Games, Men's Day, Cooperage, 2-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Comorin' with the mails from London of 11th instant at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 21st idem and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant.

The "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

The homeward P and O mail steamer 'Strathaird' with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at midnight the same day.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Council of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

Those who have enrolled themselves as Congress members of the 'C' Ward C. C. during the National Week should take away their Congress membership certificates during the office hours from the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

NAGASWARAM

There will be a Nagaswaram performance by Mr. Subhramania Pillai at the South Indian Bhajan Samaj, Matunga to-day (Tuesday) at 8-0 p.m. (S. T.).

BOY STUDENT MISSING

A fourteen-year old boy-student of dark brown complexion and of about 4 ft. height, answering to the name of Subrao Manjunath Pai, who was attending the Ram Mohan School near the Prarthana Samaj, has been missing since the 18th instant. He attended the school that day but did not turn up at home in the evening. His father, Mr. Manjunath Pai, living in Devendra Niketan, No. 25 Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, writes that he would be very grateful to anyone who would give him any information of the whereabouts of the boy.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"David Copperfield". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kid Millions". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Devil Dogs of the Air." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Love Time." with variety programme. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Apradhi Abala." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Kentucky Kernels." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Insaf-ki-Tope" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Queens Wrath." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Apradhi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"Cockeyed Cavaliers." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Jew Suss." Byculla. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Lost Jungle" (whole Serial). Dhobi Talao. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music (Gujarati records). 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time music. Light Orchestral Programme. 2 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. Ladies' Talk. By Beth. 5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p. m. Dance music. The B B C Dance Orchestra. Directed by Henry Hall. (Columbia). 7-30 p.m. Book Talk. By the Bookman. 7-45 p.m. Empire relay. 8-30 p.m. The Language Game. (English). A Weekly Chat on how to play it. By Adolph Myers. 8-45 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Time signal. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Light music. Ahmed Dilawar. 10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Empire Orchestra, led by Guy Daines, conducted by Daniel Melsa. Anne Wood (Contralto). Greenwich Time Signal at 8-30 p.m. 8-30 p.m. "Meet the Detective." Series. "Meet Dr. Eustace Hailey" Presented by his creator, Anthony Wynne. 8-45 p.m. Interlude. 8-50 p.m. Light Classical Concert. The Serre Trio: Queenie Dyer (Violin). Kathleen Riddick (Violoncello), and Daphne Serre (Pianoforte), Arnold Matters (Bassbaritone). 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p. m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

KANCHANGAVRI MATERNITY HOME

During the quarter ended on 31st March 1935, 271 women were admitted in the Kanchangavri Maternity Home for delivery while 3980 women and 792 children were treated during the same period in its dispensary. The Managing Committee of the Kanchangavri Maternity Home thanks the following donors for their gifts:—

1. Bai Lilavati Panachand Hirachand in memory of Bai Puspavati Rs. 101 cash.
2. By their Trustees in memory of late Trivenibai the widow of Seth Ranchhoddas Valji Rs. 15 cash.
3. Shah Chunilal Pitamberdas 12 bed sheets.
4. Mrs. Arvinda Ranjitlal Pranlal Laxpati Rs. 30 cash for purchasing a bench.

Vishnudas Shirali, the Musical Director of Uday Shankar's Ballet. Mr. Vishnudas is a native of Karwar.

UDAY SHANKAR DANCE

Change Of Programme

From to-day (Tuesday) Uday Shankar and his company will present a change of programme which will be continued till Friday at the Excelsior Theatre.

Among the principal numbers is "Lanka Dahan" depicting the popular episode from the Ramayana concerning the abduction of Sita by Ravana, King of the "Rakshasas" (demons) to his kingdom of Lanka (Ceylon) followed by the timely deliverance by Hanuman, Rama's faithful attendant, who sets fire to the city.

Another new number is "Dev Sevika" portraying the devotion of a girl worshipping the family deity. "Radha Krishna" is a Rasamandala dance commemorating the love of Radha and Krishna. Among the other items are the peasant dance and the dance of Indra teaching the art to the lesser gods.

The "Shiva Parvati Nrittya Dvandva" which has proved so popular in the first programme will also be retained.

MISS PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT HALL FUND

Trinity College's Decision

In our yesterday's issue, in the statement issued by Miss Bhikaiji L. Palamkote, it was observed, in the resolution passed by the Trinity College of Music, that the Diploma examinations would be held twice in a year. According to the information received by Miss Palamkote by the last air mail, it has been resolved by the College Board that as the Diploma examinations are held only once a year, "only one award for each of the divisions, Fellowship, Licentiate and Associate, be made."

PUPIL'S OWN SCHOOL

Exhibition And Lectures

Opening of Art Exhibition by Sjt. Kanayalal Vakil. Paper on 'Play and the child' by Pinakin Trivedi B.A. Presidential speech by Sjt. Kanayalal Vakil. 25th April 9 p.m.

President, R. D. Bakshi, M.A.B.T., Principal Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz. Paper on 'Mathematics in Secondary Schools" by G. Kulkarni, (Snatak, Gujarat Vidyapith.) Paper on "Arithmetic in Primary Schools" by Manubhai Shah, Pupils' Own School. 26th April 9 p.m.

Dramatic Performance. 29th April 9-30 p.m.

INDIAN MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Next Session Will Be Held At Karachi In Dec.

The Central Council of the Indian Medical Association have at its last meeting, held at Delhi, accepted the invitation of Karachi Medical Association, to hold the next Indian Medical Conference, at Karachi, during the next X'mas.

There will be a scientific exhibition along with the conference.

BOMBAY DEMANDS HINDI SCHOOLS

Matunga Criticises Corporation's Attitude

A mass meeting of Hindi speaking citizens was held on Saturday night at Matunga with Mr. B. N. Maheswari in the chair.

In his opening speech Mr. Maheswari showed the importance of Hindi as the National Language and the need of imparting primary education in Hindi.

Mr. Rajaram Panday and Thakur Raj Bahadur Singh expressed their regret towards the attitude of the Corporation in stopping the grant to the Hindi Schools, of F & G Wards. The speakers expressed their gratitudes towards Seth Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo who has been giving adequate help for conducting the Hindi Schools. The speakers also hoped the new Mayor, Mr. Nariman would pay special attention towards the demands of imparting Primary Education in Hindi.

DAM DRAIN ON RURAL LABOUR

Decentralise Production Through A. I. V. I. A., Says Kumarappa

"The organisation of the Village Industries Association is the beginning of a world-movement for the restoration of economic equilibrium in the world and the rehabilitation of human values" said Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, addressing a gathering of Matunga residents this morning in the Asthika Samaj Hall.

DISREGARD OF HUMAN VALUES

"Under the capitalistic system all production was getting centralised with a view to pooling of profits and production itself was more with a view to sell than to satisfy any existing want. The high pressure salesmanship under which trade was being organised in the west necessitates sales on the instalment plan which is nothing but mortgaging of the future. The institution of "Forward Markets" brought in speculation and other evils. Armaments and unemployment were only symptoms of the disease inherent in the capitalist system of production. Even art was getting centralised with the result that one Charlie Chaplin in Hollywood drew to himself all the earnings of millions of village Charlies.

The Soviet system of production while it was different from the capitalistic system in regard to allocation of profits it was the same as capitalism in its disregard of human values and its methods of large scale standardised production.

The Village Industries Association is an experiment in economics which tries to avoid this basic defect in production. The Association is not against machinery but it only seeks that souls should not be subordinated to preconceived notions of cliques at the centre.

BACK TO VILLAGES

The Association has been organised by Gandhiji as a dam to prevent the drain on rural Labour. It is meant to deflect that current back to the villages so as to fertilize life in those areas. In that work he expected the co-operation of every Indian. If only they would act as discriminating buyers and discriminating producers they would have furthered the objects of the Association.

Shrimathi Goshiben Captain pointed out the necessity of bringing women into the movement. Women having the chief responsibility in running the home would prove most successful in helping cause of the village.

Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas explained how there was not much disparity between manual products and mill products and said with a growing demand the prices would come down and quality could be improved.

WORSE THAN HARD LABOUR

Mr. K. Srinivasan, the Matunga Agent who presided in his concluding remarks pointed out that while many thought a sentence of hard labour was a great misfortune, they little realised that a sentence of enforced idleness was much more unbearable. The advance of Western Capitalism had sentenced millions in India to enforced idleness and it was the object of the Association to procure useful employment for those idle hands.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TREMINUS

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Punjab Mail	10 45
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	13 55
Poona Fast Passenger	15 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 10
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 15
Poona Fast Passenger	11 50
Madras Express	13 55
Poona Mail	15 50
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 50
Punjab Mail	18 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 45
Madras Mail	22 00
Nagpur Express	22 10
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

	Arrivals H. M
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	7 00
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 40
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 30
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail (on Saturdays)	8 35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 20
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central	
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 25
No 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 30
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 45
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	H. M.
*On Saturday only Passengers going to Europe	8 50

"GENERAL STRIKE DAY"

A public meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. at DeLisle Road to-day (Tuesday) to commemorate the General Strike of 1934.

Udey Shankar, who with his company of dancers and musicians, is giving a display of Indian dancing at the Excelsior Theatre.

B. P. C. C.

Bye-Election From Parel Ward

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for one seat to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Parel (F) Ward will be received at the office of the Parel District Congress Committee up to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday, the 1st of May 1935.

The roll of membership for the purpose of this bye-election shall be closed at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 26th of April 1935.

In case of contest, the election will take place on Sunday, the 12th of May 1935; the time and place will be published later on.

The Committee's address is:—Mankeshwar Building, Parel-Poibavdi, Bombay 14.

B. P. C. C. Council Meeting

A meeting of the Council of the B P C C will be held on Monday, April 29, at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C. Meeting

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House, on Tuesday, April 30, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Vile Parle Swadeshi Exhibition

The Khadi-Village products and Swadeshi Exhibition, opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Vile Parle, will remain open to the public during the week daily between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

The entrance fee to the Exhibition has been fixed at an anna only.

The management Committee has also arranged an entertainment programme for the visitors.

The two days programme is as under:—

Tuesday (to-day) Sangit Shastri Basarkar's music whilst the T S Vasant bag music and dancing class will present their dances of the Pujarin. The Rashila and the snake dance etc.

Wednesday Pandit Omkarnath will demonstrate his art.

(Continued from col. 7).

oil such as are certified by the All-India Village Industries Association. The Swadeshi Mandir of Vile Parle the Shoorji Vallabhdas Stores, the Kumari Mandal of Vile Parle all display another product of village manufacture, namely, goods made of leather tanned in villages out of the hides of dead and not slaughtered animals. The products are obtained from the Ahmedabad and Navsari Harijan Ashrams and compare favourably in price and quality with the articles generally available in the bazaar. In the Swadeshi Mandir stall and the stall of the Bharat Arts and Spinning there are wooden toys, sports requisites and various other articles of daily use not made by machinery, while the Bharat Arts and Sports and the Shell Arts Works contain some exquisite produce of lacquerware and mother of pearl. And the attractive stall is that of the Travancore State Industries Emporium which will exemplifies the uses to which the cocoanut tree is put in Malabar. The mats and carpets all stand a high degree of workmanship and the lacquer ware work of not so charming in design as that of Halla is of more than of ordinary merit. Reference has been made above to the Demonstration Section. There are in this section, besides weaving and carding, the manufacture of bangles; the preparation of hand made paper and the pressing of oil by a bullock driven Ghani. The later two sections are expected to start working from to-day while the manufacture of bangles from broken pieces of glass attracted a considerable amount of attention. The other interesting feature of the Exhibition is an arts and crafts section which will be described in a separate article

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Ramnavmi And Music

The Ram Navmi festival was celebrated in Matunga with great enthusiasm this year. While there used to be only one association which organised Harikathas, music and feeding of the poor during the week, there were two organisations this year. The Mysore Associa ion also contributed its mite in making the Ram Navmi week a great success. Well-known musicians from the South, incluing the Mysore State, were invited and every morning and evening music and Harikatha performances were given and the public of Bombay were entertained to some first class music. It was regretted by many that the local South Indian "star", Mrs. Lalita Venkatram was unable to give a performance.

Riot Compensation

Although nobody desires to have riot in the city and those who had the misfortune to witness scenes of bloodshed enacted a few years ago, dread the very thought of it, an attempt is being made to compensate those who may, in future, suffer in a riot.

Mr. A. N. Surve proposes to move a Bill in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council to amend the Bombay Municipal Act with the object of creating a fund of Rs. 50 lakhs within a period of 25 years beginning with the official year 1936-37. The object of the Bill is to give immediate compensation to those who suffer in a riot, from the Riot Fund; as, according to the present arrangement, it takes some years to recover the amount from the landlords and even then the full amount of compensation is not paid. It is doubtful however, if the Bombay Municipality will agree to the creating of such a fund or the Legislative Council will accord approval to the Bill.

Promotion Of Village Industries

EXHIBITION AT VILE PARLE

That the seed that was sown by Mahatma Gandhi, when he induced the last session of the Indian National Congress to inaugurate a nation wide campaign to revive the dead and dying industries of the countryside has already began to bear fruit is evident from the energetic manner in which Congress workers and Swadeshi propagandists all over the country, have began to exert themselves to promote the cause of rural welfare. The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee which is holding a district conference this week end has inaugurated its campaign of work by organizing a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Vile Parle which was declared open on Monday afternoon by Mr. Vallabhbhai. The Exhibition which is located at the Upanagar Chhaoni in the Ghondbunder Road is well worthy of a visit by the residents of industrial Bombay who wish to have an idea of what the movement for the revival of village industries stands for. The efforts of Swadeshi propagandists consisted hitherto largely in inducing the public "to buy Indan" and instimulating the sale of goods manufactured in India. The extension of the use of the products of large scale industries had little effect on the solution of the problem of chronic unemployment in rural India and instimulating the increase of production in the seven lakhs of village which form the backbone of India. The Exhibition contains thirty stalls all of which are indicative of the potentialities of the movement. As is natural, the production of handspun handmade cloth stands in the forefront of the programme of rural regeneration, and in the Demonstration Section of the Exhibition a prominent place is accorded to hand carding and weaving. Among the stalls also the most important are those dealing in khadi. The Shoorji Vallabhdas Stores have displayed their excellent products from their own production centre and the Khadi Bhandar has on sale different varieties of khaddar including beautiful pling carpets, curtains, silks and ready made clothes for adults and children. The stall of the Khadi Dyeing and Printing Works indicates very distinctly the progress made since the khadi movement was inaugurated a decade and a half ago as does the neighbouring stall containing products from the Khadi Pratesthanam of Bengal. The Kumari Mandal of Vile Parle the Khadi Mandir of the same place and the Khadi Bhandar of Santa Cruz, represent the voluntary effort that goes to the development of the distributive side of the movement while the Kasturba Seashram of Maroli represents the production side. The Sevashram stall contains Khadi produced in Maroli and also the embroidered and other fancy work that is being done in the Ashrams auxiliary in Bombay.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.

More important, however, than clothing is the local production of articles of food. Almost all the articles of our daily diet are produced in India but there has been recently a tendency for the processing of the articles of diet such as the pounding of rice, the grinding of grain, the extraction of oil to be done by machinery instead of by hand and at central places rather in the villages themselves. This deprives the villagers of remunerative labour which they can ill-afford to lose. The Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Stores have two stalls which have on sale various articles of rural production such as hand pounded rice, hand ground flour, 'ghani' pressed

(Continued in col. 5).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1935

A. I. C. C. MEETING

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which is to be held at Jubbulpore to-morrow will be confronted with a number of knotty questions, and the Congress executive will be hard put to it to find satisfactory solution for these. Not the least important of these is with regard to the policy so far followed by the Parliamentary Board and to be followed hereafter in respect of the Congress Party's work in the Legislative Assembly. This question will come up prominently before the A.I.C.C. when it will be called upon to appoint a new Parliamentary Board in place of the present one, whose turn expires on April 30. Most Congressmen will agree that the Congress Party has done excellent work in the Assembly in spite of its being in a minority. But there are some, particularly among the Congress Socialists, who feel that the Party has unduly compromised its own professed policy in the attempt to enlist the support of other parties. They particularly object to the Party's accepting Mr. Jinnah's resolution on the Reforms and to the omission to refer to self-determination and the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly. But Mr. Jinnah's resolution, barring the clause on the Communal Award, on which the Congress Party properly refused to vote, was not repugnant to the Congress position, though it was milder than the Congress resolution. And when the latter was defeated, the Congress Party did the right thing in accepting Mr. Jinnah's resolution. It is, unfortunately, true that the Party has not so far presed upon Government the demand for a Constituent Assembly but we expect it will take the earliest opportunity to do so. Meanwhile, in view of the various conflicting interpretations of the demand of various Congress leaders, the Working Committee will do well to explain clearly the nature of the Constituent Assembly desired and the procedure to be followed in that connection. Questions of detail about the Assembly policy should, of course, be left either to the C. P. Board or the Working Committee, according to the nature of the detail. But the question of acceptance of office under the new reforms is so momentous that the Working Committee will do well to accept the opinion of the A.I.C.C. in the matter.

Congress Constitution

Another important question that will come before the meeting is with regard to the Congress constitution. The proposal to alter the Congress creed in accordance with Gandhiji's suggestions has been circulated among the provinces and it appears that a majority of the provinces are against the proposed alteration. If so, it will be wise to let well alone, at any rate till Gandhiji again assumes direct responsibility for Congress policy and asks for a change in the creed to help him in the conscientious discharge of that responsibility. The new constitution as a whole has also met with some criticism in certain quarters and may be opposed at the A.I.C.C. meeting. The Bengal Provincial Conference has adopted a resolution condemning the constitution as undemocratic and unworkable. The condemnation is obviously too sweeping. One fails to see how a constitution in which all elected members of Congress Committees are elected in the last analysis by the primary members, enrolled on a very wide franchise, the restricting khaddar clause having been removed so far as the electors are concerned, can be called undemocratic. As regards the workability of the constitution, the experience of other provinces will have to be considered and the constitution will have to be given a sufficiently long trial before it is again radically altered.

Work In The Country

The most important question before the meeting, however, will be with regard to a specific programme of work in the country capable of enthusing the public and possessing adequate political value. It will not do to leave activities like khaddar, anti-untouchability propaganda, and rural uplift mainly to the separate organisations set up for the specific purposes. Congressmen's responsibility for such constructive work is too great to be shifted to other bodies. A well co-ordinated scheme should be drawn up in which all the groups of workers concerned will co-operate effectively. In this connection we would particularly emphasise the need for reviving and intensifying the propaganda to make India completely self-sufficient in respect of her cloth requirements. This propaganda has unquestionably great economic and political value and no other activities should be allowed to prejudice this campaign of Swadeshi cloth with special preference to Khaddar.

T. U. C. President's Call

While one cannot agree with Srijut Hari Har Nath Sastri's strong and almost unqualified condemnation of the present Congress leadership, one cannot also help congratulating him on his bold stand by the Congress and the lead he has given in that behalf to the working class. Srijut Sastri says: "The movement needs to be radicalised. It will be the most suicidal policy to denounce the Congress and allow it to drift into wrong channels. The Congress has to be made the central organisation through which practical alliance of the exploited sections of the country can only be possible." Equally striking is his condemnation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee report which he describes as "simply intended to bribe princes, landlords and the bourgeoisie to win them over to the side of imperialism."

Srijut Sastri's appeal for Trade Union unity is as reasoned and eloquent as it is urgently necessary. The condition of the working classes, which has been progressively deteriorating, coupled with past experience of the bitter consequences of discussions renders the achievement of unity at the earliest possible moment an incumbent duty of the leaders. As Sjt. Sastri says:

> I feel that the working class must first of all set its own house in order, by removing conflicts and dissensions and by bringing about solidarity in the Trade Union movement. And secondly it must form combinations and find out allies that have one common mission of bringing about National Independence—an Independence that would usher in an era of prosperity for the masses.

Sjt. Sastri's address, remarkable as it is for its sense of urgent constructive needs and the method of their fulfilment, deserves wholehearted response from all those who profess sympathy for and service to the working classes. There is, however, one point about which a note of warning is necessary. The slogan of a General Strike is attractive enough; but the lessons of the last strike must not be ignored; indeed, they must be boldly faced.

A Welcome Change

The speech of Mr. Ramnewaz Singh as President of the 12th session of the Bihar and Orissa Police Conference held at Patna last week contains evidence of some welcome change at least in some sections of the Indian police, of a proper recognition of the place of the police in the administration of the country. Mr. Singh particularly emphasized the duty of the police "to win the respect and co-operation of the public whose servants we are." Mr. Singh also refused to join some of his colleagues, mostly Europeans, in distrusting the inevitable advent of responsible Government in the country. He rather exhorted the police to welcome reforms, for, he said, if they had to serve under the leaders of public opinion that would bring them closer to the representatives of the people, thus providing them with opportunities to win the goodwill of the public. Sentiments like these do credit to the police officials sincerely cherishing them and we feel confident that under reforms of the right type Indian police officials will not fail to display a due sense of responsibility to the public.

TRAINING IN AVIATION

Need For Academy in India

(BY S. T. RAJAN).

The establishment of aerial transport between India and other countries of the world and the gradual development of Indian aviation carries with it the prospect of a vast field of employment for qualified pilots and engineers. It is only quite natural, therefore, that a large number of men are out to qualify themselves and attain that standard of efficiency which may be expected by employers. Such efficient and comprehensive training cannot at present be obtained in India—it is a bare "B" pilot's licence that one may aspire for in India at the most; besides, facilities for the five hours' night flying are not readily obtainable in spite of flying clubs at various centres.

As for the engineering side, I may state without fear of contradiction, that the kind of training obtaining in flying clubs is not all that can be desired for future ground engineers. I am sure that the civil aviation authorities will endorse this view from the results they have obtained from the examination of club-trained apprentices.

Need for Indian Academy.

Now, the only course open to men who desire to have efficient and comprehensive training, which will entitle them to lucrative employment in the line, is to proceed to England for training, partly because British aircraft predominate in India, and partly because full facilities for training in every branch of aeronautics are available there. Recently there has been such an influx of Indian students into English aviation schools that in many cases admission had to be refused.

And now, while we see the prospect of a vast field of employment in India and also see the large influx of Indian students into English Aviation schools, can we fail to see the need for the establishment in India of an Aviation Academy, where efficient and comprehensive training in all the branches of aviation is available? The idea should appeal to everyone when we see the advantages that will be derived from such an institution.

Its Advantages.

First and foremost, the student receives training among familiar environments and in the country of his future employment and will have decided advantage over the pupil that is trained in England, in a vastly different country and climatic conditions for employment in India.

The economic question is no less important when we realise that the cost of training will be only fifty per cent. of what it is for training in England. The student need not face the problem of getting acclamatised to a foreign country and run the risk of ill health which is usual in many cases. He has the further advantage of being in continuous touch with conditions prevailing in this country for purposes of future employment.

Government's Duty.

Here some people might suggest that in course of time flying clubs will be fully equipped and will be able to afford better training. But I am a greater believer in flying "schools" than in flying "clubs" for while in the latter the "club" spirit, not very conducive to discipline so necessary for proper training, prevails, flying "schools" embody interest in students, seriousness of outlook, regularity in work and regard for rules—all so very essential for the attainment of efficiency. An Aviation Academy, with a high standard of training in flying, engineering and aerodrome control duties, is, therefore, the only commendable solution.

But—mark this—such an academy will be doomed to failure and add to the "qualified unemployed" unless Government definitely make it the recruiting ground for future employment and bring into practical force the formal circular they have issued regarding employment of Indians by restricting, if not preventing, employment of non-Indians in the executive side of Civil Aviation and in good time in the administrative side as well.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The Stresa Conference was followed, hard on the heels, by the Geneva Council. The League Council has pronounced a scathing condemnation of Germany for a unilateral denunciation of solemn treaties, that other nations may have evaded, but that Germany has openly infringed. How can such a thing be tolerated? Where would be the security of mankind if the weak and the disarmed be allowed to get away with such defiance of their treaty bonds? So, France has had a fit of righteous indignation and called upon the signatories of the treaties, or the members of the League, to condemn Germany, and to concert ways and means for further security against that intolerable violator of treaties.

Economic Boycott?

Exactly what the Council resolution would end in, it is not very easy to say. France might talk of "sanctions" or guarantees: but what form would they take? Who is to apply them? How are they to be enforced? An economic boycott is brought upon herself by Germany by her own previous sins; but to complete that boycott,—assuming it is possible,—to put Germany under a commercial and financial blockade—may not mean so much good to all the boycotters, as to some of them. Under the compelling urge of her own policy of self-sufficiency, Germany has been forced to develop substitute industries: She must make oil out of coal,—at 3 times the cost, without counting the capital involved in it; she must get textile fibres out of grass or roots; she must produce chemical food and synthetic rubber,—all at tremendous capital cost. A writer in the April number of the "Current History", Willson Woodside, on "Germany's Shattered Economy", after reviewing the fall in trade, and examining the poor quality of these "Ersatz",—substitute—products, observes: —

> "Where has all the money come from for Hitler's work—making and re-armament? If Germany is as poor as is said, if all the sustained effort of last year's winter relief only drew 337,000,000 marks out of the people, then where has Hitler found the money for Labour Camps, Black Shirts and Reischwehr, for Saar, Austrian and Memel propaganda, and for aircraft and armaments? There is, too, the 1,000,000 marks a day for Marriage Loans, the 400,000,000 marks lent for house and factory repairs, and the 222,000,000 marks snuffed up in Reschspost losses. Other costly and uneconomic undertakings are: artificial gasolene plant, 250,000,000 marks: artificial cotton plant 250,000,000 marks; and a system of great new (military) roads, 3,600,000,000 marks."

The limit of a nation of 65,000,000 souls determined, as the Germans seem to be, is elastic and undeterminable. Still, at this rate, and with enemies all around her, it would be a miracle if Germany of Hitler and the Nazis achieves what the Germany of Bismark and the Hohenzollerns could not achieve, after half a century of unbroken and unparalleled prosperity.

Her Only Security

The only chance of Germany's continued existence and internal solidarity lies in the dissensions between her would-be opponents. Despite all professions of "a complete unanimity" the Three Big Powers of the West are not completely at one in regard to the 'modus operandi' for bringing Germany to book for her violation of the Versailles Treaty; and, on the East, the measure of agreement between the would-be attackers of Germany seems still less. Hitler's Government has, therefore, protested at the tone and the content of the Geneva resolution,—as a matter of course. He is perfectly certain France, if she could drag Britain and Italy along with her, would not be satisfied with paper protests alone. But would Italy—and Britain,—permit any step, which would burn the boats and destroy the bridge,—crazy as it is, —for ever? Disharmony between would-be friends is thus the only security for Germany, the sole guarantee for the peace of the world.

America Protests

Meanwhile America has protested vigorously for the German default on the Dawes Loan interest owing to American citizens. Interest and principal in default is no new thing in the modern world.—United States not excepted. But one can always adopt a sanctimonious tone of righteous indignation when addressing one's erring fellows, ignoring one's own peccadillos of a like nature. America, however, is not to be taken seriously, so far as such protests to a European Power are concerned. Everybody is a debtor to America,—more or less, every-

(Continued on page).

Frankly Speaking

INDIA'S NEW NEIGHBOUR.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," the Tory journal of London, reports the Swedish explorer Dr. Sven Hedin as having said that Sinkiang is now virtually a Russian protectorate although still nominally under Chinese sovereignty. A grim struggle over Sinkiang has long been going on involving particular attention on the part of no less than four Powers, China, Russia, Japan and Britain. And if the result is as reported by Dr. Hedin, then the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent is correct when he says: "This changes radically the conditions in Central Asia, as Russia now becomes a neighbour to the Indian Empire." The change, indeed, is pregnant with imperial and international implications and reactions. But it is too early to regard it as a settled fact. The "virtual Russian protectorate" will be challenged from all sides with sustained and resolute energy.

KARACHI TRAGEDY.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League, which met the other day at Lahore, condemned the Karachi firing and demanded compensation for the relatives of the deceased and for the disabled as also suitable and adequate punishment for those who may be found guilty of negligence. This is the least that the Muslim League could do. The Council demands that "a committee of inquiry should be appointed forthwith by the Government of India with a majority of non-official elected members of the Assembly ....." The Karachi tragedy has become an all-India issue and it is well that the Committee of Enquiry should be appointed by the Government of India. But it is curious that the Council of the League has altogether ignored the non-official committee which Shaikh Abdul Majid is trying to set up and which deserved the full support of the Muslim League.

PRE-JUDGED.

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha resolution on the Karachi tragedy will not enhance its reputation for fairness or statesmanship. The Mahasabha prejudges the whole affair by declaring off-hand that the Government had no other alternative than to take the measures they did. The authorities were conceivably right in doing what they did; we have no desire ourselves to prejudge them. But when so many precious lives are lost and so many honestly believe that the loss of life might have been avoided, surely an inquiry is highly desirable not only to get at the truth and the whole truth but also to reassure the public in general as to the truth. It is a deplorable precedent for any responsible body to set up to justify in advance measures like those in question, as the issues involved affect the whole country and not merely one community. The Mahasabha will find it difficult to protest against similar measures if the Hindus happen to be the victims. But it is obvious that communalism has blinded the Mahasabha and made it impossible for it to judge things dispassionately.

SMALL-MINDED.

The Government of Punjab have betrayed amazing small-mindedness in refusing to reconsider their decision refusing sanction to the Layallpur Municipality's proposal to hang portraits of Lala Lajpat Rai and V. J. Patel in the Town Hall. The decision is particularly objectionable as it seems to make an invidious distinction against these patriots as precedents, it is said, are not wanting of the portraits of eminent leaders being allowed to be exhibited in the Town Hall at municipal expense. However, as the members of the municipality are now to choose between dropping their proposal and paying the cost of the portraits themselves, we hope they will unhesitatingly choose the latter alternative and then proceed to assert their rights in matters of this kind in such ways as are open to them. If they take care to secure solid support from the public, it should not be very difficult to compel Government to bend to public opinion.

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Deccan Education Society, that is now celebrating its Golden Jubilee, eminently deserves the panegyrics that have been showered on it by Indian leaders from all over the country. The Society, founded by, among others, Lokamanya Tilak, is a great educational asset to the country and has striven hard to pursue, in the lives of its members, the ideal of plain living and high thinking and also to inspire with that ideal the thousands of students committed to its care. The Fergusson College and other institutions conducted by the Society, though handicapped in several ways by being controlled by Government as aided bodies, have shown a greater national outlook in their activities than most institutions similarly circumstanced. We feel confident that in the years to come the Society, ever inspired by the memories of its great members like Tilak and Gokhale, will distinguish itself still more in the noble task of training young men and women for the service of their country.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Tax On The Press

The decision of the Government to enhance the rates of inland press telegrams which will come into force from May 1 next is extremely unfortunate and will be resented by all sections of the Press. There is no doubt that this enhancement will cause considerable hardship to most of the Indian newspapers which have always to struggle against heavy financial odds and since every Press message will hereafter cost more than before there is every likelihood of both the quality and the quantity of news deteriorating under the additional financial strain. In this view of the matter even the newspaper-reading public will have to suffer on account of this imposition on the Press. It is a pity that the Government did not appreciate these points and could not see their way to heed the representations of the Press on this question.—"Forward"

Hold The Enquiry

Perhaps we are trying to be wise after the event; but there is no doubt that the only way of making the public believe that the situation could have been handled in no other way is by setting up an independent inquiry into the affair and allowing it to reach the same conclusion. Hindu opinion may not see the need for the inquiry because the loss of life in this case is largely Muslim; but not being communalists ourselves and being anxious that human life, Hindu or Muslim, should in no circumstances be lightly valued, we have no qualms of conscience in urging on Government the need for an inquiry into the Karachi firing incident.—"Servant of India."

Sardar Patel's Disapproval

It was something more than a characteristically humorous remark which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel made in reply to the question whether he was going to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting at Jubbulpore. "Of course, I will", he said, "I have not retired from politics". It is difficult to resist the conclusion that in these words there was not only a reference to the recent resignations and retirement from the Congress, but, a silent disapproval of them. No living Congress leader, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has worked harder than Sardar Patel; and if ill-health were a sufficient reason for retirement from the active leadership of the Congress, he could plead that reason as well and as much as any other Congress leader. But impelled by that strong love of country which is among his most conspicuous characteristics Sardar Patel still holds fast to his post of duty. It is not improbable that he shares the view of an illustrious British statesman, who was also a political philosopher, that a man has no right to retire from public life when he has once taken leading and conspicuous part in it.—"Tribune".

Work That Tells

The Congress Party should not rest content with its wordy victories on the floor of the Assembly. If real good is to be extracted out of these victories, propaganda must be carried on among the People and strengthened with the mandate of the People, the Party must return to the Simla Session. This is the only way of utilising the Assembly to further the Congress programme of creating a thirst in the people for real Swaraj. Propaganda in the country in regard to the work of the Congress Parliamentary Party in the Assembly, will have the salutary effect of popularising the Congress Programme ant Policy and we are sure the hold of the Congress on the masses will be immeasurably strengthened. Such a propaganda is also the sure way of extirpating communalism from this country. The masses will see that the Congress has been fighting for them in the Assembly and that the measures passed by the Assembly equally affect them whether they be Hindus, Muslims or Christians.—"Voice of India."

PROPRIETY OF TITLES

They Are Conferred Only On The Deserving, Says Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi

—Headlines.

We are not amused, Mr. President, Sir.

* * * *

The question is reported to have been seriously discussed at the subjects committee of the Hindu Mahasabha that an appeal should be made to the King to annul the Communal Award on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee. And this on the ground that "under the statute the King-Emperor was above Parliament and had the constitutional right to alter or modify the decisions of Parliaments."

It is, unfortunately, not stated whether among the participants in the discussions were such constitutional experts as Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar and Dr. Radhakumud Mukerjee.

* * * *

Bhai Parmananda, appealing for unity between Hindus and Buddhists, laid stress on the "Sangathan" movement,

He left, of course, the emphasis on the obverse side of the medal to be independently inferred.

* * * *

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah has made "a fervent appeal to all to sink petty differences in the common cause of the country and join hands" etc., etc.

Yes, believe it or not as the saying is.

* * * *

The Muslim League demands, in connection with the Karachi firing, an official inquiry which has already been rejected by the Governments of Bombay and India.

Mr. Jinnah, who had appealed to Government in the Assembly in the name of humanity for an inquiry, was, unfortunately, unavoidably unable to be present. But we wish he had sent to the councillors of the League an appeal in the name of reason.

* * * *

Indian Trade returns for March show a visible balance of 8.31 lakhs in her favour.

The invisible balance of advantage is in favour of—but then it is invisible.

And, who said gold exports?

* * * *

According to the German Press, the conscription step was in the interests of the sincerity of German politics.

For once the German Press is right. But the question is about the nature of that sincerity in its national and international reactions.

By the way pathologists have an interesting name for this kind of sincerity.

* * * *

"I understand," said one young woman to another, "that at your church you are having small congregations. Is that so?"

"Yes," answered the other girl, "so small that every time the rector says 'Dearly Beloved' one feels as if one had received a proposal."

2 Provinces Destroyed: 4 Towns Affected

2,711 Killed & 11,386 Injured In Earthquake

WORST DISASTER SINCE 1923

Military Take Control Of Affected Areas

WAILING WOMEN & TERRIFIED CHILDREN FALL EXHAUSTED BY ROADSIDE

TOKIO, April 22.

The earthquake in Formosa is the worst in Japanese territory since the disaster of September 1923 when 100,000 deaths were caused. Two provinces in Formosa were devastated and four large towns were most severely affected.

The earthquake started at 6 a.m. local time on Sunday with a series of severe shocks. All the roads in the stricken area are blocked with debris and all telegraph and telephone wires are broken, so the full extent of the calamity will not be known for some hours until the arrival of wireless messages from the portable stations established by the military, who took control of the affected areas and roads from the devastated districts chocked with refuges, wailing women and terrified children, many of whom fell exhausted by the roadside.

Processions with improvised stretchers are bearing host of injured persons to centres where the Japanese Army Medical Corps and Red Cross have established emergency stations The victims are mostly Chinese peasants, the Japanese casualties being reported small.

An oilfield in the stricken area was rocked to pieces, releasing a gusher which caught fire adding terror to the inhabitants.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICA OFFERS RED CROSS AID

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Admiral Grayson Chairman of the United States Red Crose has offered its aid for the victims of the earthquake in Formosa.—Reuter.

HOW TO INCREASE PEASANTS' INCOME

Co-operators Urged To Develop Cottage Industries

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, April 21.

The fourth session of the Ratnagiri District Co-operative Conference commenced yesterday at the local Damodar theatre, under the Presidentship of Mr. V. L. Mehta of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. There was a large attendance of representatives of different societies Sahebzada Sirdar Mohomed, the Collector, Mr. Almoula, the Assistant Registrar, Mr. B. R. Nanal, the President of the District Board, and other prominent persons were also present.

In welcoming the guests the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the District Co-operative Institute, Rao Bahadur Parulekar, M.L.C., dwelt on several difficulties experienced by the local co-operators particularising the delay in the execution of arbitrators' awards and in the liquidation proceedings. After tracing the development of the movement during the last twenty-five years, he explained how this District badly needed Urban Co-operative Banks to serve its banking needs. He also stressed the need of Jungle Preservation Societies, as the District had been almost entirely denuded of forests.

CINDERELLA OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The number of societies in the District was small but with better attention on the part of the officials, who, he complained, had treated this District as the cinderella of the Presidency and as a result of the work of propagada and education being carried on by the Institute, he hoped, would show a good record of Co-operative work.

MORTGAGE CREDIT.

After the Chairman's speech, Mr. Mehta was elected to the chair. In his presidential address, Mr. Mehta dwelt on the topical problems of supervision of societies and mortgage credit, which had been investigated by two committees, appointed by Government. With regard to the former he suggested that in view of small number of societies, their low working capital, the absence of a central financing agency and the fact that they were scattered all over the District, it would not be possible to organise supervising unions, except at a prohibitive cost to societies and it would be advisable to entrust the work of supervision to the District Institute, which was already performing efficiently the functions of propaganda and education. As regards mortgage credit, it was doubtful how far the conditions laid down by the Land Mortgage Committee, could be satisfied in the District and local co-operators might investigate the question in all its details. It was clear, however, that even if the peasantry was entirely redeemed of old debts by a mortgage bank and interest charges reduced, it would hardly solve the problem of indebtedness unless the peasants' income was increased.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Cottage industries were indicated on that count and he asked co-operators to develop cottage industries on the lines laid down by the All-India Village Industries Association, organised by Mahatma Gandhi. He cited the instance of the mango canning industry, regarding which some useful work was being carried on by the Institute and the Co-operative Department. The Industries Department had also submitted a scheme to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research regarding the development of the hemp industry and he hoped that the Council would accept it, but if the Council turned it down, the Government of Bombay might well finance it out of the grant made available by the Government of India for rural reconstruction.

Mr. Mehta next dealt with the need of organising Urban Banks to serve the banking needs of the District as also of organising credit societies, after proper inquiry and suitable non-credit societies. In the absence of a central bank, he suggested that the Ratnagiri Urban Bank might be permitted to finance rural societies as agent of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank.

The Subjects Committee was then formed and several important resolution regarding Supervision, mortgage credit, sale societies, cottage industries, Central Financing agency, etc., were discussed in detail in the informal session last night for being moved in the open session to-day.

DEATH FOR TWO REBEL GENERALS

Greek Court Martial Sentences

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ATHENS, April 22.

General Papoudos formerly Commander of the Greek forces in Asia Minor and General Kimisis were sentenced to death by the Court Martial for their part in the recent rebellion. Another member of the Republican League was sentenced to 14 years' solitary confinement with hard labour. Other sentences ranged from five months to six years. Several prisoners were acquitted.

INDIA BILL

Hardly Prepares Way For Rise, Says President Of U. P. Liberal Conference

"MONUMENT OF TREMENDOUS WASTE"

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The following is the summary of the presidential address delivered by Rai Rajeshwar Bali at U. P. Liberal Conference at Gorekhpur on Saturday.

Rai Rajeshwar Bali during the course of his address criticised the Government of India Bill and said that the Bill was a monument of tremendous waste of energy of some of the best brains of India and England and instead of carrying forward India in many matters, has actually taken it backwards and the Bill bristles with every possible safeguards, which human brain can device—safeguards which will leave little power in the hands of the Legislature—safeguards which perpetuate economic and financial subjection of India.

The Bill hardly prepares the way for India to rise to her full status and take her to proper place in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The struggle of the last fifty years has to be carried on more persistently and with greater vigour. Referring to the position of the Liberals, the President said that they must organise themselves and meet propaganda with propaganda.

He advised them to devise not only effective programmes and rallying cries, but also find out the means of carrying them to the people. The establishment of Liberal Clubs was also advocated.—A. P.

EASTER CELEBRATIONS IN FREE STATE PEACEFUL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DUBLIN, April 21.

The Easter celebrations passed off without incident save for the dramatic and brief appearance of Maurice Twomey, Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army who has been "on the run" from the Free State police since the recent round up of Republican leaders.

Twomey delivered an oration at the graveside of republicans in Glasnevin cemetery, which was closely protected by the I. R. A. bodyguard, and then made a getaway without interference.

Mr. De Valera in his speech at the Post Office indicated that he wants an early Republic but considers the time has not yet arrived. After unveiling a statue to the memory of the men who fell in the 1916 rising, De Valera watched a 2 hour march past of 7,000 Free State troops among whom were veterans of 1916 wearing slouched hats and bandoliers recalling the poignant Easter nineteen years ago.

The I. R. A. parade which was held afterwards was dull in contrast to the smart parade of the Free State troops, the former plodding without ceremony through the drenching rain to the cemetery.

Miss Venutai Dattatreya Chitale, a past student of Wilson College, Bombay, who sails to-day for higher studies to Europe. She proposes to take a diploma in education.

CAPTURE COUNCILS

Congressmen Must Keep Out Selfish People

MADRAS M. L. A's APPEAL AT TRICHY

SRIRANGAM, April 22.

While holding the opinion that the coming reforms were worse than the existing constitution, a strong plea for Congressmen capturing all the seats in the Councils in order to avoid the selfish people entering the same to gain their own ends was made by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A., presiding over the Trichinopoly District Political Conference to-day.

Dr. T S S Rajan, M.L.A., in welcoming the delegates advised the agriculturists to join the Congress in larger numbers and send proper representatives to the Council where they might work for the reduction of land-tax. He said that Local Congress Committees should see that Congressmen captured the local Boards and he urged the formation of Election Committees to educate the people and put up suitable candidates for elections.

Srimati Savitri Ammal unfurled the National Flag.—A.P.

NO OTHER REASON EXCEPT OF HEALTH

Babu Rajendra Prasad On Dr. Ansari's Resignation

PATNA, April 22.

In an interview to the "Indian Nation," Babu Rajendra Prasad, regarding Dr. Ansari's resignation from the Congress Executive, says:—

"I had seen some remarks in the papers suggesting there was some other reason for his resignation. There was absolutely no other reason excepting that he had not been keeping good health. I am very sorry to lose the benefit of the advice of a leader like Dr. Ansari, who always had been a source of great strength to the Congress. It was on my pressure he had accepted the membership of the Working Committee, but I could not, in view of his delicate health, put any further pressure on him and had, most reluctantly to accept his resignation."

NO FORMAL RESIGNATION

Asked about Sjt. Rajagopalachari's retirement, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that he had not yet received his formal resignation, but hoped to meet Rajaji at the meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Jubbulpore.

Questioned about his health, Rajendrababu said that he felt better after his brief stay at Chapra, but he was still weak and had not yet regained his former health.

Rajendra Babu who arrived here last night is leaving this evening for Jubbulpore to attend the A. I. C. C. and Working Committee meetings.—United Press.

British Workers Demand Withdrawal Of India Bill

BRIDGEMAN'S ATTACK ON DIE-HARD PRESS

Boosting Churchill's Opposition With Deliberate Intention!

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, April 16.

(By Air Mail).

Greetings of support from Indian workers themselves were a feature of the great united front conference against the new Government of India Bill on Saturday last at Denison House, Victoria Street. Resolutions came from the all-India Press Workers' and the Allahabad Town Congress Council.

OVER 200 DELEGATES.

Held on the anniversary of the Amritsar tragedy, the conference was an example of united front activity on a wide basis. Sixty-two working class organisations and eighteen trade unions were represented, at the conference which was convened by the India Freedom Committee. Among the delegates were men and women from the Labour Parties' Co-operative Guilds, the Independent Labour Party, the Communist Party, The Catholic Crusade, the Irish Republican Congress. The National Unemployed Workers' Movement, The Anti-War Movement, The League Against Imperialism, the Indian Political Group and many other Indian organisations. Over 200 delegates were present.

LIKE CEASAR'S WIFE.

In the absence of Mr. Leslie Hutchinson, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman of the League Against Imperialism was in the chair. In the course of his speech, the chairman condemned the attitude of the British press for giving one-sided news to the reactionary dichard Tories. The boosting of Mr. Churchill's opposition to the India Bill, Mr. Bridgeman said, was done with the deliberate intention of creating a make-belief in India that the Government proposals were radical. If India was continually to be ruled by British imperialists, then there was no hope for the workers of Great Britain. The British workers should link up their fight, with the fight of the Indian workers. Mr. Bridgeman summed up the net result of the working of the new Bill. "Under the constitution," Mr. Bridgeman concluded, "the position of the Viceroy will be like that of Caesar's wife. He will be above suspicion—at least he will have to be treated like that. If you happen to suspect that he is doing anything wrong, you will not be allowed to express it. To do so, would amount to an act of sedition.

HUGE DRAIN FROM INDIA.

Dr. H. Soni, who is a prominent Indian medical practitioner at Manchester, said that the British Government had not kept a single pledge given to the people of India and was not expected to keep one in the future. "£120 million, this is the amount," continued Dr. Soni "annually drained from India by British bondholders.

"FIGHT FOR YOUR HONOUR."

Madame Despard, the well-known Irish fighter who had made a special journey from Dublin to London, was loudly cheered, when she rose to address the conference. A bouquet of red carnations was presented to her by an Indian woman student from Bombay. Madame Despard said that any Indian who had a grain of self-respect in him should not be compromising in his or her attitude with the British government. Indians must remember the glorious heritage of their ancestors. "Whenever I think of India's glorious past,' she continued, "unconsciously and unknowingly I bow down in respect, in reverence and in deep debt of gratitude for showing us, the Westerners, the true light of civilization." Madame Despard was frequently cheered and was given a prolonged cheer when she concluded: "My message to the people of India is that 'Fight For Your Freedom. Fight For Your Honour and Fight to the Finish, no matter what befalls you. I love India and I love the people of India." "When my ship comes home from India," the catch-line from "Forty Shillings" remembered by Mrs Despard. As another speaker pointed out the line expressed just how India was regarded: purely as a source of wealth.

RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE.

Mrs. Hydari Bhattacharjee said that the plea of India's illiteracy and communal differences were not a justifiable ground for the British Government to withdraw the measure of responsible government from India. There was illiteracy in Russia, she pointed out, and there were even religious differences in that country, but to-day what did they notice in that Workers' Republic? The workers government fought those perils and overcame all the impediments. "When we get politically status and power, we too shall follow the example of Russia and drive away illiteracy, believe me, within fifteen years time. Mrs. Bhattacharji described her visit to the Soviet Union and made useful comparisons between the Soviet Union and British Baluchistan.

FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. John Applin, representative of the Independent Labour Party, spoke strongly for complete independence of Indian workers and for a workers and peasants' republic. A concerted attack on the Bill was delivered by several other delegates. The Irish Republican Congress delegates pledged the support of the Irish workers.

RELEASE POLITICALS.

Mr. Ben Bradley moved the resolution: "In order to make such condemnation effective, the delegates here assembled pledge themselves to expose within and without their organisations the character of the Government's proposals and to adopt resolutions of protest, to be forwarded to the Trade Union Congress, the Labour Party and the India Office. We pledge ourselves to support the committee in its efforts to initiate the widest possible united campaign against these proposals, and to demand that the Labour Opposition should work for its complete rejection. Finally, we demand full and complete freedom of association for the Indian people, with the right to organise their own trade unions and political organisations. We demand the release of all political prisoners, and the complete right of self-determination for India."

The conference adopted the resolution unanimously.

"TAKE A HOLIDAY!"

An amusing incident took place at the commencement of the conference. Two Englishmen, whose faces are familar to Indian meetings in London, felt disappointed as they were unable to pursue their usual profession of taking notes at the meeting. When they attempted to enter Denison House, the steward told them "Please withdraw by the same door by which you entered the hall. This is a delegates' conference and not a public meeting. Better take a holiday." They made a graceful retreat.

ANOTHER LAHORE BOMB EXPLOSION

Villager Receives A Number Of Injuries

LAHORE, April 22.

A report has been received about a bomb explosion yesterday night in the village Pakhiala, seventeen miles from Lahore, resulting in grievous hurt to a Muslim villager named Karim Bakhsh. He came out of his house at about midnight and happened to touch something with his feet just outside his door, after which there followed a terrific explosion rom which he received a number of injuries. He has been brought to the Mayo Hospital.

There has been a crop of explosions and finds of bombs round about Lahore recently.

It will be recalled that a bomb explosion in the village Jaisingh, near Lahore, occurred about a week ago in which a boy was injured and were several live bombs were seized after a raid and also an explosion of what was supposed to be a bomb in the course of preparation occurred in a mosque in Amritsar last week.

Also an old military hand grenade was recovered from a garden in the Civil Lines last week. —A.P.

PUT DUTIES BEFORE RIGHTS

Miraben Urges Women To Follow Gandhiji

INDORE, April 22.

Her Highness the Maharani Holkar opened in the Town Hall this afternoon the Ladies Section of the Hindi Conference which was very largely attended.

DUTIES BEFORE RIGHTS.

Clad in coarse Khaddar and in the Indian peasant woman's dress Mira Ben (Miss Slade) in her presidential address delivered extempore in Hindi, said they were met there to consider the Indian women's rights and position. Before troubling too much about their rights let them consider what their duties were. Continuing Mira Ben said that they should look after their houses and children and make their home happy and healthy. The mother was the Queen of the family and could make herself loved and respected by her service. Let the women remember to serve the poor and the poorest of the poor, the Harijans. Mira Ben exhorted the women to wake up and follow the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi. Fortunately the women of India had a guide who was showing them with perfect sureness the road by which they should proceed. If they followed that road there was no limit to the service they should able to render to their motherland.—A. P.

Libraries' Conference Concludes

LUCKNOW, April 22.

At the second All-India Libraries' Conference, which has been concluded here, a number of resolutions were passed including one that necessary action be taken to recommend standard expansions of such parts of the Dewey Decimal classification as pertain to Indian and Oriental subjects for adoption by all libraries which use the Dewey classification scheme.

Another resolution was that every university library and at least one important public library in each province should be supplied free of charge with all official publications by the provincial governments concerned.

Another resolution asked for more facilities for training in librarianship.

The U.P. Library Association was formed with Justice B. N. Srivastava as President and Dr. Wali Mohammad as Secretary.—A.P.

Lord Brabourne performed the opening ceremony of the new operation theatre of the Bel-Air Sanatorium at Panch gani. In the group are the Governor and Lady Brabourne with Sir Shapoorji Billimoria, Dr. Billimoria and members of the Medical Staff of the Hospital.

Legal Education In The Presidency

INQUIRY LONG OVER-DUE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The investigation undertaken by the Chief Justice of Bombay into the problems of legal education was really long-over-due and it is hoped that much needed reforms will be soon wrought in this profession as a result of this inquiry. Opinions have often been expressed that the system of legal education now obtaining in the presidency is quite unsatisfactory and that at the most it only produces law graduates and not real lawyers. It is further said that the profession is gradually deteriorating owing to the influx of ill-equipped lawyers into the field. The universal opinion about the examinations held by the Bar Council is that the matriculation qualification is too low and the miserable results of these examinations testify to the truth of the this assertion. Legal study is by no means an easy one and greater the general ground-work in a pupil more capable will he be to get a proper insight into the difficult subject of law.

As regards the LL. B. Course also, there are many complaints made. The present Law College is not a full time college; there are no opportunities there for thorough knowledge of the subject; time allotted is very short and the examinations are not taken seriously; the student has to depend upon the text book cramming for want of proper direction straining so on and so forth. There is thus much room here also for reform.

Another important point which it is hoped the committee will consider is regarding the necessity of giving some practical training to the law pupils before they enter into the profession. At present there is no rule—requiring a law student to do any practical work before he is allowed to practice in courts; but it need hardly be said that practical work is as important as the theoretical work. Even in case of Barristers, the High Court has made a rule requiring every Barrister to have read in England in a Senior Counsel's Chamber at least for a year before he can be enrolled as an Advocate here. Such a rule is quite necessary in case of Pleaders also.

The queston of overcrowding of the profession and the consequent demoralisation may also come before the Committee incidentally. It is indeed a sorry spectacle that after all the money and energy spent by a young lawyer he has to come face to face with starvation as soon as he enters the profession. The fault lies to some extent with the senior lawyers also. They don't lay down for themselves any rule as regards minimum acceptable fees and that they go far below the reasonable scale at times. This works as a great hardship to the junior because it deprives him of his share of the work and remuneration. Here also improvement is urgently needed. So also it is suggested that seniors should be made to take under them juniors with a view to train them as well as help them financially.

It is hoped that all these questions will be thoroughly tackled by the committee.—Yours, etc.,

M S SIRDAR.
Bar-at-Law.

Sholapur.

British Labour Attacks On Indian Seamen

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has done well in sending a strongly worded protest against the unfair attacks made upon the Indian Seamen by the British Labour Party. In years gone by I have had to fight continuously against such attacks emanating from every quarter against not only Indian but every Asiatic seaman who is serving, or desires to serve, on British ships sailing from Home Ports.

Undoubtedly there is grave unemployment among the English seamen of the mercantile marine, but why Indians should be singled out for attack when Germans, Swedes, Greeks, and others are allowed to serve on British vessels is best known to those who pose as the champions of the English seamen. In London and other towns of Great Britain I have been in continuous touch with the Indian seamen, and have devoted much of my time to welfare work on their behalf, and have looked after them when in hospital also.

The Indian seaman is well liked by the ships' officers, and I have heard much praise of their work and character. Aden's seamen also are classed as Indian seamen, for each one possesses his British Indian passport. It is not generally known that large communities of Indian seamen live permanently in Great Britain, where they have married, and reside with their families when ashore. I frequently visit the towns where these are domiciled, and help them in many ways—even to financial assistance during bad times. They are law abiding, and their homes compare favourable with those of English seamen.

During the years 1929 and 1930, I had to fight a great campaign against attempts to freeze out these men from employment, and visited all our Home seaports at this time. I had conferences with the Home Office, National Union of Seamen, Board of Trade, Shipping Federation, and with the groups of seamen.

After this attacks ceased and matters seemed settled. I find, however, that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was informed that these attacks have recommenced, and that he took prompt action.

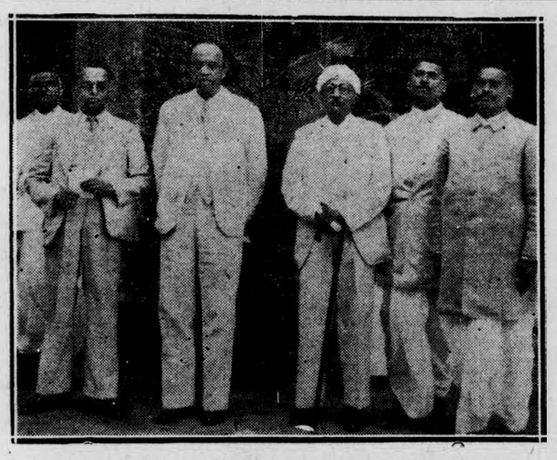
It cannot be said that Indian labour is "cheap labour," for every seaman sailing from a Home Port must be a member of the National Union of Seamen, and possess his P. C. 5, before he can obtain employment. Every man, irrespective of colour or nationality receives the same rate of pay according to his rating. What then is the trouble? It cannot be said that it is a campaign to clear out aliens from British shipping, for it seems that there is no agitation against the employment of a German, Greek etc. I am seriously afraid that the whole question boils down to colour prejudice.

As an Englishman I feel strongly on this matter, and would fight to the bitter end against such prejudice. There is such a thing as the British Empire, and if British shipping is in a bad way, and it is necessary to safeguard employment, then let us stick by the Empire standard, and eliminate aliens. Indian seamen are subjects of the Empire as are English seamen and the British Labour Party poses as the "friend" of India, therefore it should support Indian seamen as it supports English.

Has the British Labour Party definitely allied itself as a Party with those who possess 'colour prejudice,' If the Empire means anything to us we must fight against any attempt to discriminate between one fellow-subject and another. The Empire is composed not solely of Englishmen, but of various races, various creeds, speaking different languages, yet united in one common bond—the Empire. If the British Labour Party continues its attacks, it is my hope that the people of India will realise the hypocrisy of those who pretend to support the claim of Indians for self-Government yet try to deny the right of Indian seamen to earn an honest livelihood on British ships sailing from Home Ports.

This question is a vital one, and should be dealt with in the House of Commons as well as in the Legislative Assembly. Indians should protest vigorously against any attempt to interfere with the employment of Indian seamen, and I am ready at any moment to support whole-heartedly such action.—Yours, etc.

KHALID SHELDRAKE.



The Fifth Session of the Bombay Educational Week was inaugurated on Saturday by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University who is seen in the centre with other members of the Committee.

Parliament Has No Power

Mahasabha Appeals To Emperor For Dominion Status

GAYA TEMPLE RESOLUTION CREATES TURMOIL IN SESSION

CAWNPORE, April 22.

At the resumed sitting of the Hindu Mahasabha this morning an important constitutional issue of questioning Parliament's right to frame the Constitution for India was raised. The resolution on the subject ran as follows:—"In view of the fact that the British Parliament is so constituted that it is incapable of reflecting much less representing the Indian opinion and interests in any way; further in view of the fact that the Constitution-making now in progress for India by that Parliament has not satisfied any section of opinion in India, this session of the Hindu Mahasabha is of the opinion that the situation calls for a radical different constitutional procedure whereby the task of Constitution-making for British India should be the concern of the Emperor of India and the Indian people, on the lines of the Statute of Westminster and the Political conventions operating in the case of self-governing Dominions. This view was fortified by the Royal Titles Act of 1876 as well as by legal implications of the Act."

PARLIAMENT HAS NO POWER.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar in moving the resolution said that there was no earthly chance of an agreed Constitution being evolved by the Constituent Assembly. That being so, it was their duty to find ways and means by which they could avoid the danger which threatened them. The present Constitution if it were passed into law would check India's constitutional progress for many years to come. That being so they owed it to themselves, their children and their children unborn to do everything in their power in order to stop Parliament passing the India Bill. He wanted to point out to the audience that Parliament had no power over India. Parliament in England was their Parliament and there was no such thing as a hereditary Parliament. It was time, therefore, they should exercise their political rights and political sovereignty.

"QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION."

The speaker then explained the constitutional meaning of the word "Emperor of India" as it was used in the Statute of 1876. A wrong and unauthorised interpretation had been put on the expression: "The Queen Empress" by Lord Lytton which the Proclamation of 1858 did not vouch. He called that proclamation as the Magna Charta of India.

The Queen in that proclamation said: "My Indian subjects will be placed on a footing of equality with my other subjects." She said "I shall treat my Indian subjects exactly as I treat my other subjects." That proclamation had remained a dead letter. There was more in the proclamation than many of them could dream of. It had been said by an eminent Englishman who was thirty years in India that Englishmen, both Civil and Military, cursed the Proclamation and hated it in their heart of hearts. Taking shelter under the proclamation they must approach His Majesty on the occasion of His Silver Jubilee and say "place all on a footing of equality as your grandmother said."

Dr. Moonjee in supporting the motion said that since Parliament was going to force the Bill on them they should approach the Emperor of India and tell him that the British Parliament had proved itself incapable and incompetent to undertake the task of framing a statutory constitution.

WANTED AGREED SCHEME.

Mr. Radhakumud Mukherjee said that they must now be ready with their agreed constitutional scheme not only with regard to the Communal Award, but also with regard to the Constitution itself. The resolution supported by a number of other speakers was unanimously passed.

SCRAP THE INDIA BILL.

The next resolution expressed the view that the Government of India Bill now before Parliament was totally unacceptable to every section of Indian opinion and should not be proceeded with any further as the Constitution proposed was regarded on all hands as much worse than the existing one and was even reactionary and obstructive to the growth of nationalism and democracy on account of its communal scheme intended to keep the communities constantly estranged from each other. The resolution which was moved by Dr. Radhakumud Mukherjee and supported by Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, Babu Ramanand Chatterjee and Dr. Moonje was carried unanimously.

A. I. SERVICES.

Another resolution condemning Government's fixing the communal proportion in services ran as follows:—"This session of the Hindu Mahasabha unreservedly condemns the recent announcement of the Government of India fixing communal proportion in the All-India Services of the Government as it is not only detrimental to the establishment of efficient administration but is also anti-national and is sure to perpetuate communal friction.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

HINDI AS "LINGUA FRANCA."

The next resolution pleaded for making Hindi the "lingua franca" of India. It said that in the Postal Department in many Provinces notably in the Punjab Hindi was not recognised. Such non-recognition caused serious inconvenience to the people. The resolution further pleaded that Hindi should be recognised as the court language in the Punjab and in all other provinces where it is not so recognised.

BURMA SEPARATION CONDEMNED.

The resolution on the separation of Burma which was moved from the Chair protested against Parliament's decision and said that it would have the effect of breaking political unity of Burma and India and disintegrate the cultural fellowship of the people.

Another resolution passed by the Mahasabha related to the question of preparing a suitable design for the Hindu Flag and appointed a committee of seven persons with Mr. Padamraj Jain as Chairman.

TURMOIL IN MEETING.

At this stage the resolution on the question of the possession of the Budhgaya temple was moved. This gave great offence to the Sanathan Hindus who made angry demonstration and rushed to the dais in order to prevent the passage of the resolution. The Sanathan Hindu speakers were prevented from addressing the meeting and great confusion reigned for nearly quarter of an hour. The President left the meeting but was brought back in order to adjourn the session.

The session was adjourned till the afternoon.—A. P

Angry Scenes At Hindu Sabha Conference

Chairman Compelled To Adjourn Meeting

HITCH OVER QUESTION OF POSSESSION OF BUDHGAYA TEMPLE

CAWNPORE, April 22..

.Angry demonstration of feelings was witnessed at the resumed meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha this morning when a resolution on the question of possession of the Budhgaya Temple at Gaya came up for discussion.

At a meeting of the Subjects Committee it was decided to appoint a committee to examine Budhist right to temple. The Hindu opinion has all along resisted the Budhist claim and they (the Hindus) say that they had been given an undertaking that the question would not be taken up at any meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha.

When the resolution was moved, Sanatanist Hindus shouted that it was a breach of faith.

When a Sanatanist monk rose to speak he was prevented from doing so and great confusion prevailed which compelled the Chairman to adjourn the meeting till this afternoon.—A.P.

MOVE FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT

CAWNPORE, April 22

Bodha Gaya temple question which caused so much confusion at this morning's session of the Hindu Mahasabha was settled at last and a resolution agreed to by the Subjects Committee and the Opposition this afternoon was put from the chair at the evening session and passed.

WORK FOR NEXT YEAR

The Mahasabha also passed this evening a resolution laying down the programme of work during the current year.

The session terminated after short speeches by some Japanese and Sinhalese delegates, thanksgiving speeches by Babu Brijendra Swarup and Bhai Parmanand and the concluding remarks by the President.

After the conclusion of the session the audience were entertained to physical feats by girls of the Aryakana Vidyala, Baroda.

The Working Committee of the Mahasabha decided to hold its next session at Poona. It recorded a resolution thanking Seth Jugal Kishor Birla for the generous offer of one lakh for the restoration of temples in Bihar, U. P. and authorised the working President to appoint a sub-committee in consultation with the donor.—A. P.

BOMBAY CONTINGENT FOR JUBBULPORE

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Jubbulpore on Monday night by the Calcutta Mail. After attending the Working Committee meeting and the A. I. C. C. meeting, he would reach Allahabad on April 27. He will be leaving Allahabad on April 29 for Borsad, where he will resume the plague-relief activities.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who left for Jubbulpore on Monday night, will return to Bombay on April 26, and would preside over the Bombay Suburban Political Conference, Vile Parle, to be held on April 27 and 28.

Among the others who left by the same train for Jubbulpore were, besides Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mr. Achut Patwardhan and Mr. N. V. Gadgil.

Farewell Address To Mr. Dimtimkar

The Principal and staff of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School gave a farewell address to Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, retiring Assistant Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam on Monday evening, the Hon. Justice Faiz B. Tyebji presiding.

Bombay's Tribute To India's Cultural Ambassador

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO UDAY SHANKAR

A cosmopolitan gathering of the citizens of Bombay thronged at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Monday evening to accord a public reception to Uday Shanker and the members of his company in appreciation of their services to India through their art. The hall was packed to overflowing and the audience included a large number of women.

INDIA'S AMBASSADOR.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, who presided, in the course of his speech said that he was proud that his first civic function was to welcome back to India and Bombay the great artist, Uday Shankar. The speaker and other politicians might not possibly appreciate art as artists would do, but the highest authority on the subject in India, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, had paid the highest tribute to Uday Shankar, by calling him "the greatest artist that the country has ever produced." Apart from the other aspects of Uday Shankar's dancing, the most important aspect according to the speaker was the national aspect of it. He said that Uday Shankar had contributed a great deal in enlightening the people of the West about India and things Indian. Uday Shankar was not only a messenger of good will but a cultural ambassador of India to the West.

Uday Shankar, the exponent of culture, had done a great deal in counteracting the vile propaganda that had been carried on by the gutter inspectress, Miss Mayo. The silent cultural propaganda of Uday Shankar had done more for India than deputations and political missions to the West.

JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, sent the following message to the meeting:—

"He is doing very noble and patriotic work in interpreting to European and American audiences the excellence of the art and culture of India. It is difficult for India in her present condition of political subjection to occupy a high place in the estimation of free countries, except through her art and culture. It is fortunate that Uday Shankar has succeeded in spite of many difficulties, in evoking considerable admiration for Indian ideals of art and culture in Europe and America."

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri said that Uday Shankar had raised the science and art of dancing from vulgarity and neglect, and put it on a high pedestal.

Countess Vera Crassi said that Uday Shankar had carried the message of Indian Art to the nooks and corners of the world.

Shri Sunalini Devi paying a tribute to a fellow-artist said that the credit of reviving the South Indian dancing and bringing it on the stage went to Uday Shankar. He was the first Indian dancer who had formed a company for touring.

Mr. M. C. Chagla said that while there was rancour and differences of opinion in politics, art had nothing like that in it.

The presence of Mr. Nariman in the Chair was in itself a tribute of politics to art. Uday Shanker was an embassador of Indian culture to Europe and America and he had shown them the best side of India. Uday Shankar and others of his ilk had removed one of the many obstacles between the East and West not only from the national point of view but also from an international point of view. While politicians were thinking in terms of to-morrow artists like Uday Shankar thought in terms of the day after to-morrow.

The Mayor, then garlanded Mr. Uday Shanker, Mme. Simki and other members of the Company.

UDAY SHANKAR'S REPLY

Uday Shankar who seemed to be embarassed at the tributes paid to him thanked all for the honour done to him. He only prayed that he should learn more and more. The welcome that had been accorded to him would be an encouragement to him to go ahead with his work. The art that was being interpreted by him was not his but India's. He was proud of India and would remain so till the end.

After a vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

SUGAR INDUSTRY UNSCATHED

FORMOSA, April 22

The principal industry of sugar growing is virtually unscathed, the majority of mills and canefields being outside the earthquake area. The relief columns sent by the army reached the heart of the affected area with medical aid, food and blankets, while the Navy rushed the destroyer "Shimakaze" to the coast with supplies and doctors.

Japan replied expressing warm appreciation of Britain's offer to send ships from the China Station but saying that the assistance of the British Navy was not at present needed.

Worn-out ?... drink

INSTANT POSTUM twice a day

Perhaps that tired, nervous feeling comes from too much tea. Many people have found it beneficial to rest their nerves twice a day by changing to Instant Postum. This wholesome beverage has a delightful flavour, yet it contains no harmful drug stimulants such as caffein or tannin. Remember, you don't have to give up tea—just change *twice a day* to Postum. Try it for two weeks, and see if you don't feel better.

Made with hot milk, Postum is an ideal drink for children. They like the taste and it's an easy way to get them to drink more milk.

A-34

Try a Cup of INSTANT POSTUM at some of the Better Class Restaurants.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL HOAXED

Telephone Tricksters Play Their Old Game With Two Eminent Counsel

A telephone call cost Mr. K. McI. Kemp, the Advocate-General Rs. 20 recently.

Somebody rang up the Byculla Club asking for Mr Kemp saying that Mr. Carden Noad was sending a young man who was in need of Rs. 20. The man called for the money, received it and no more has been heard of him.

Mr. Kemp afterwards rang up Mr. Noad, so the story goes, who stated that he had not sent anybody at all to the Byculla Club requesting that he should be given Rs. 20

It was later discovered that a daring confidence trickster had obtained the money by this telephone ruse, which has been so often attempted, and often succeeded before in Bombay.

Some months ago three young men were arrested for the same offence and were sent to prison for their pains. The trick was also played on the Viceroy in Calcutta.

Generous hearted persons shhould exercise caution and make full enquiries in such cases, before parting with their cash.

CHOWKIDAR ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Fisted Wanted Man To Death

JUBBULPORE, April 22.

A report of the death of a person due to the alleged fisting and lathi blows by a chowkidar on the former's refusal to proceed further on way to the police station has reached here from Khirwa village.

It appears that one Durbari, 'alias' Chhota, of Khirwa village in Sihora tehsil, who was under police surveillance after his recent release at Jubbulpore, reported himself at Salaiyya Station House, near Katni and suddenly left his village.

A description of the man was broadcast and Munda, a village chowkidar of Khirwa, finding the wanted man in his village, asked him to accompany him to the police station house at Sihora. On his refusal to do so, Munda is alleged to have tied him with a rope, and while on the way, when the man refused to proceed on further Munda started fisting him, and struck him 'lathi' blows on the hips and stomach, as a result of which Durbari died.

The chowkidar has now been arrested by the Police.—United Press.

JAILED FOR CHEATING BY IMPERSONATION

JUBBULPORE, April 22.

G. D. Brown, a 22-year-old Anglo-Indian youth, who was at first arrested by the local police on suspicion for having no ostensible means of livelihood, and was later found to be implicated in a case of cheating by false personification, was found guilty by the Court, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

During the trial of the accused it was also revealed that he had been jailed twice before.—United Press.

KOLHAPUR STATE JUBILEE FUND

The third list of donations to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, Kolhapur State, shows that the fund has reached the total of Rs. 66,828-4

If Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, then the Manufacturers of

HALL'S DISTEMPER

SHOULD BE VERY PROUD, THOUGH THE FIRST WASHABLE OIL-BOUND DISTEMPER TO BE MANUFACTURED IT STILL

REIGNS SUPREME

Sole Agents:—
William Jacks & Co.,
P. O. Box 335, BOMBAY.

Thana Municipal Budget Shows Surplus Of Rs. 8,652

Board Passes Estimates After Making Changes In Standing Committee's Proposals

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 22.

The budget estimates for the year 1935-36 have been passed by the general board of the Thana Municipality.

A few changes were made in the estimates proposed by the standing committee. Consideration was given to the proposals at four sittings during the last week.

The estimated total revenue of the municipality for the current year is Rs. 2,47,516. Adding to this the opening balance of Rs 14,681 the grand total on the revenue side comes to Rs. 2,62,197. Out of this the Municipality intends to spend Rs. 2,53,545 leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,652.

On the revenue side the chief heads are: Municipal rates and taxes—Rs. 1,91,000: Realisation under special acts—Rs. 3,400: Municipal properties (apart from taxation)—Rs. 24,426: Grants and contributions—Rs. 22,690: extraordinary and debts—Rs. 3,000; and miscellaneous—Rs. 3,000.

Expenditure.

The chief heads on the expenditure side are: General Administration and Collection—Rs. 41,671; Public Safety—Rs. 23,170; Public Health and Convenience—Rs. 1,30,678; Public Instruction—Rs. 47,011; Grants and Contributions—Rs. 455; Extraordinary and Debts—Rs. 3,000, and Miscellaneous—Rs. 7,560.

The main items giving revenue are: tax on houses and lands—Rs. 35,000, terminal tax—Rs. 43,000, toll—Rs 18,000, water-rate—Rs. 40,000, general sanitary cess—Rs. 17,500 and special sanitary cess—Rs. 29,000; fees under weights and measures act—Rs. 3,000; fees and revenue from markets and slaughter houses—Rs. 13,276; grants from Government—Rs. 20,499 and from local funds—Rs. 1,900.

The main items on which the Municipality intends to spend money: office establishment—Rs. 12,960, terminal collection—Rs. 7,156, toll collection—Rs. 7,155; public lighting—Rs. 21,750 (including Rs. 21,060 for electric energy alone); Tansa and railway water—Rs. 21,600, road cleaning—Rs. 10,560; maintenance of C. R. Wadia Dispensary—Rs. 6,387; weights and measures control—Rs. 4,780; road construction and repairs—Rs. 15,800; school board—Rs. 46,126.

TEMPTED BY TREBLE POOL?

Cashier Of Jewish Society Charged With Misappropriation Of Rs. 6,330

On a complaint received from Mr. Aaron Benjamin, the president of the Jewish Co-operative Banking Society, Ltd., that a sum of Rs. 6,330 belonging to the Society had been misappropriated, the Agripada police have arrested, in the course of their investigations, Reuben Samuel, the clerk and cashier of the Society.

It is alleged that the misappropriated money was utilised for investing in the Treble pool, in order to earn the daily treble of Rs. 8,500 in the recent Mahaluxmi races.

The arrested person will be placed before a Presidency Magistrate to-day, Tuesday.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

The annual general meeting of the Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held on 25th inst. at 4-30 p.m., when the directors will submit their report for the year ended 31st December, 1934, before the shareholders. In the course of the report it is state.

1,873 New Prosposals for sums assuring Rs. 36,30,250 were received during the year, out of which 1,508 Proposals resulted into Policies assuring Rs. 29,37,250, the remainder have either been declined or are awaiting completion. The total business in force on the books of the Company on 31st December, 1934 was Rs. 1,03,96,000.

During the year 40 policyholders died the sum assured being Rs. 74,795. Full provision has been made for the amount in our accounts. The claims by death have decreased for the second year in succession though over 57 lacs of New Business has been completed in 1933 and 1934. The mortality ratio works out at .71 per cent. and justifies the strict standard of acceptance of New Business adopted by the Company.

14 policyholders survived their policy terms in the year, the sums assured being Rs. 25,916. The respective amounts have been paid. The Premium Income for the year was Rs. 5,32,195. The amount realised from interest on investments, loans, etc., was Rs. 56,003. We received Rs. 3,252 as consideration for annuities granted in the year. The total income was Rs. 5,91,450. With the growth of the business, the income is steadily growing year to year.

The Life Funds on 31st December 1933 were Rs. 11,42,812. During the year, Rs. 2,09,162 have been added to them. On 31st December 1934 the total Life Funds were Rs. 13,51,974. In addition to the Life Funds we have the Reserve Fund of Rs. 12,569 and a separate Investment Reserve Fund of Rs. 64,774 has been created this year to meet depreciation in Government Securities held by the Company.

The Assets of the Company on 31st December 1934 were Rs. 15,89,910.

The progress of the Company has been well maintained throughout the year. During the year our Life Funds have increased by Rs. 2,09,100, our Investments have increased by Rs. 1,83,600, our Assets have increased by Rs. 2,75,100 and we have created a special Investment Reserve Fund of Rs. 64,700 to meet future depreciation, if any, in Government Securities held by the Company. The claims for the year have decreased for the second year in succession, and though over 57 lacs of New Business has been completed in 1933 and 1934, the claims paid last year were actually lower than the claims paid in 1932 or 1933.

A.I.T.U.C. URGES RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Workers Requested Not To Participate In Jubilee Celebrations

CALCUTTA, April 22.

At yesterday's sitting of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at the Mohammed Ali Park, Mr. Hariharnath Shastri presiding, resolutions were passed, disapproving the continued detention of about 3,000 Bengal detenus without trial, demanding the immediate release of political prisoners and repeal of all repressive laws, calling upon the working class in India to actively participate in the struggle of national freedom, condemning the Indian Bill as an attack on the national movement, maintaining that none but Indian people have the right to frame the future constitution of India, requesting workers to dissociate from the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Their Majesties and protesting against the action of the Government in interesting Dr. Charu Banerjee, Vice-President of All-India Trade Union Congress

It also urged the E. I. Railway authorities to disburse without delay the sum for relief of E. I. Railway workers affected by the earthquake.

Other resolutions dealt with labour problems. It further reiterated the basic principles of the constitution of a Free India as formulated by its Cawnpore session such as the freedom of peasantry, from exploitation, the nationalisation of land, public utilities, mineral resources, banks and all other key industries, the repudiation of all debt contracted by the foreign Government and the freedom of speech, press and association and the abolition of indirect tax.—United Press.

"RAN RASHLY INTO MOTOR LORRY"

Jury's Decision In Case Of Boy Knocked Down And Killed By Lorry

Sakoor Karim (10), was knocked down on Saturday evening by motor lorry W 9388 at Ahmedabad Street. He was removed to hospital but died on Sunday.

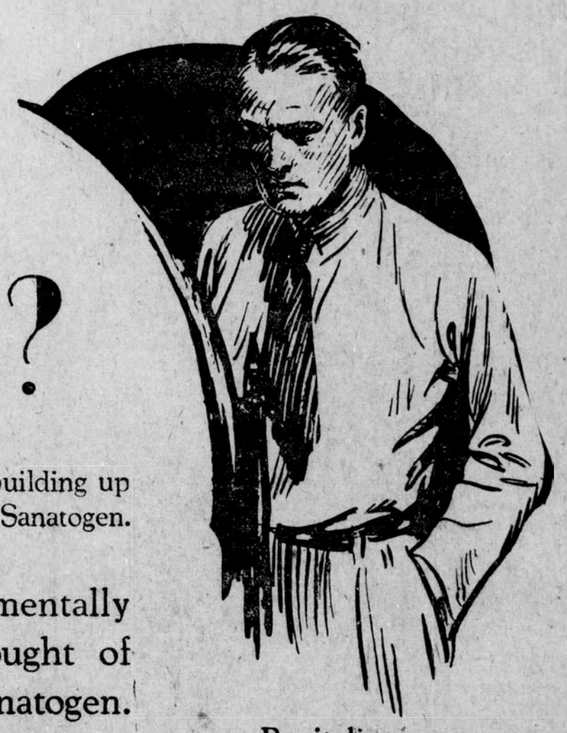
At the inquest on his body yesterday, a verdict of death due to fracture of the base of the skull nd haemorrhage due to his having run rashly into a motor lorry, was recorded.

THREW HIMSELF UNDER EXPRESS TRAIN

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the City Coroner yesterday at the adjourned inquest on Hari Shridhar Kulkarni, a Railway clerk, who threw himself in front of the Delhi Express on Saturday morning.

Does your mirror say:

Run-Down?



Read how others succeeded in building up their health again by taking Sanatogen.

"... I was beginning to get mentally flabby, to hate the very thought of work, when I struck Sanatogen. For the first week I perceived no difference, but from the end of the second week I began to pick up. Since then I have gained strength rapidly."

MR. EDGAR N. DUFFIELD, of "Golfing."

"... My husband used to come home from work utterly tired out—sometimes too tired to eat. Now, after taking Sanatogen, he is ever so much brighter in himself. Even after the first dose of Sanatogen he noticed the difference. He is not nearly so tired—and his appetite has certainly increased."

MRS. M. O. EASTERBROOK, BECKENHAM.

Revitalize your nerves with

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Take Sanatogen to build up a reserve of bodily and nervous strength! Take Sanatogen, and you will forget what nerve weakness means—for it will restore you to sound, lasting health.

Sanatogen provides the muscles, nerves and blood with exactly the right proportion of glycerophosphate and albumin that the run-down system needs. Sanatogen gives you new strength and vitality to conquer all forms of nerve weakness: loss of appetite, sleeplessness and general debility.

More than 24,000 physicians all over the world have written recommending Sanatogen as an ideal nerve-strengthening food. Why then should you not give Sanatogen a trial?

Sold at all Chemists and Bazars

Now also obtainable in half-size bottles at about half price.

KILLED BY BETEL-NUT

Child Of Three Choked By Bit Of Nut In Throat

That a piece of betel-nut which he had swallowed got stuck in his throat and caused his death was the theory advanced yesterday at the inquest on Dnyaneshwar Dattatraya Dave (3 years), who died on Sunday night.

Kashibai, mother of the child in giving evidence, stated that her son was in the habit of chewing a piece of betel-nut after meals.

On Sunday night, as usual, she gave him a bit. But while he was chewing it, she stated, he began to cough violently.

Believing that the bit of nut had got into his throat, she tried to extricate it but could not.

A doctor who was summoned immediately advised his removal to a hospital. On the way, the boy died.

"Asphyxiation due to his throat having accidentally become choked by a piece of betel nut which he was chewing," was the verdict recorded by the City Coroner.

Fatal Stabbing Affray In Kamatipura

A stabbing affray occurred on Sunday morning at Kamatipura, 4th Lane.

Enmity and ill-feeling are alleged to be the motives that prompted the assailant to stab Amjad Imamalli (35).

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital but died in the evening.

The City Coroner opened the inquest on him yesterday and adjourned it pending police investigations to May 1.

ALL-NIGHT STORM IN NAGPUR

Thunder And Rain Cause Complete Darkness In City

NAGPUR, April 22.

From last evening till the early hours of this morning a severe storm raged in Nagpur accompanied by intermittent showers of rain and thunder and lightning which caused a short circuit in the electric supply and plunged several parts of the city in temorary darkness.

Strong cold winds uprooted many trees but brought down the temperature considerably and the oppressive heat of the last four weeks has given place to a certain amount of chillness.—A. P.

GENERAL RAIN IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

POONA, April 22.

Thundershowers have caused nearly general rain in Central Provinces, and Hyderabad and local rain in East Central India and Upper Burma with a few falls in Lower Burma, West Central India and Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair half an inch; Victoria Point and Maymyo two; Mandala one and a half; Tavoy a half; Amraoti one, Seoni three-quarters Indore, Raipur and Khandwa a half and Chanda Nagpur, Sutna, Akola, Jagdalpur and Pachmarhi a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Burma and Central Provinces, and thundershowers will continue to be fairly widespread in Hyderabad, and extend in Orissa and South Bengal.

Silver Jubilee Fund Committee, Kolhapur

List No. 2 of donors towards Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, Kolhapur State, is published below:—

Grand total published before Rs. 51,424-8-0.

Shet Ramratan Parshram Nagarshet Rs. 51; Shet Saligram Madan Gopal Rs. 51; Mr. Govind Gopal Mirajker Rs. 41; Messrs. Pore Brothers Rs. 31; Mr. Bhupal Appa Jirge Rs. 31; Mr. Shantappa Appa Jirge Rs. 31; Mr. Dharmappa Chudappa Jirge Rs. 31; Mr. Kanji Ghelabhai Bhatye Rs. 31; Mr. V. V. Joshi Rs. 25; Mr. K. S. Vakil Rs. 27-8-0. Including sums less than Rs. 25, the total of List No. 2 stands at Rs. 52,177-8-0.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-4-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .030 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.6 degrees 1.3 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.1 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3150 miles away, was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 13 hours 5 minutes 1. S. T. on Sunday the 21st April, 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-4-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.5deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.061" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

INDO BALM

Gives immediate relief in all aches and Pains As. 8/- sold everywhere.

Free Samples offered on request.

Agents wanted in unrepresented area.

KARNIK BROS., Bombay. 4.

ANOTHER DEATH DUE TO "SIGRI"

Young Wife's Sari Caught By Flames With Fatal Result

Vajkumari Keshaolal (20 years) who had sustained burns accidentally on April 13 last died on Saturday.

Her sari came into contact with re in a "segri" and it was enveloped in flames. Subsequently, he developed Pneumonia and ied.

A verdict of death due to "pneumonia following extensive burns accidentally sustained from coal segri" was recorded at the inquest on her, on Monday.

Washington Leaders And U. S. Cotton Magnates Confer

American Reorganisation Programme: Plans For 35-Hour Week: Russian Fabrics For West Africa: New Cotton Weaves

Important proposals concerned with the difficulties of the American cotton industry at home and in export markets were discussed at a conference held in Washington between leaders of the American cotton industry and members of Congress.

The conference was private, but it is understood that the question of reducing hours to 35 a week was discussed. The "Journal of Commerce," New York, says that according to an authoritative source, textile manufacturers approved the introduction of a 35-hour week in the American cotton textile industry, on a two-shift basis, without any reduction in wages, provided the 4.2 cent per pound cotton processing tax is suspended for one year.

SURPLUS CAPACITY IN U.S. MILLS.

If this report is substantiated, this is revolutionary indeed. But there appears to be a growing belief in the United States that further curtailment in production is needed to meet the serious situation in textiles, due to excessive productive capacity, declining demand at home, increased imports of textiles, and decreasing exports.

Whatever the opinion of American cotton manufacturers may be regarding curtailment of production and the wage question, they are one and all agreed in their opposition to the processing tax, which is, they maintain, retarding recovery. A drive against the processing tax is sure to meet with general support.

NEW WEAVING WAGE BOARD

The composition of the board which is to consider the cotton weaving wage agreement and any objections raised against it was announced this week.

Dr. H. J. Hetherington has been appointed chairman and Messrs. Arthur Pugh and John Rogers members of the board. Dr. Hetherington is Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University and is chairman of several trade boards. Mr. Pugh is a trade union secretary and Mr. Rogers a director of Imperial Chemical Industries.

The Nelson and Colne weavers' associations have already announced that they will oppose the agreement because of the wage reductions embodied in it.

SOVIET CLOTH FOR GAMBIA

Soviet Russia is making distinct headway in sales of cotton fabrics to some of our colonies. Gambia is an instance, and it is an outlet where others besides Russia are competing keenly with Lancashire.

Official import returns for the last quarter of 1934 show that Russia sold large quantities of bleached and of dyed fabric in Gambia. In bleached cloth Lancashire supplied 394,000 square yards out of a total of 407,000 square yards. Russia came second with nearly 80,000 square yards and Japan only third with a bit under 22,000 square yards.

In dyed fabric Britain supplied 116,000 square yards out of a total of 164,000 square yards. Russia sent over 30,000 square yards, and Belgium nearly 15,000 square yards, so that Russia against took second place.

UNITED STATES COMPETE KEENLY.

Britain holds the market in grey cloth and she leads in prints with 256,000 square yards out of a total of 334,000 square yards. But Czecho-Slovakia supplied 47,000 square yards of prints and Holland sent 13,000 square yards. Hungary sent nearly 10,000 square yards and the United States supplied nearly 4,000 square yards.

United States compete most keenly in coloured fabric. Here Gambia's total imports were 21,000 square yards, with Lancashire supplying 15,000 square yards and the United States sending most of the balance of 6,000 square yards.

Some very attractive cotton fabrics in both weave and design are contained in a book of cuttings sent out by the American Cotton-Textile Institute.

The cuttings were selected from a large variety of materials submitted to the institute as being the best—best in the sense of newest and most stylish—of their kind among American production.

Many novelty weaves are shown in the selection. Seersucker crinkles are particularly well represented. Pique weaves are popular. Sheer weaves in both crisp and soft finishes are much to the fore. So are, at the other end of the scale, crash weaves in nubbed and tweed effects.

Among colour woven materials there are large numbers of ginghams in plaid designs, various novelty effects, and seersucker crimps. Many printed cottons are shown, with Regency colours much to the fore.

A number of very charming corded sheer weaves deserve special mention. So do some novelty sports materials, such as corded designs, waffle-weaves, rough multi-coloured coatings, and all-cotton homespun types.—("M. G. Commercial")

Little Response To Gilt-Edged In Bombay Market

Restriction In Trading Believed Due To Heavy Losses Suffered By Speculators

Bombay, April 17.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones have issued the following Stock Report for the week ending April 17:

GUVERNMENT SECURITIES.

When we last reported on the 3rd instant, 3 1/2 per cent Paper was quoted at Rs. 89/13. In the interval it has dropped to Rs. 87/4 on heavy liquidation of speculative positions and has since made a somewhat unsteady progress to to-day's closing rate of Rs. 91/8. Despite the firmness of the London Gilt-Edged market, and the fact that 3 1/2 per cent India Sterling is to-day quoted at £95, there has been little response as far as the Bombay Market is concerned.

This is not surprising, in view of the heavy losses suffered by speculators and the consequent restriction in trading which has ensued. Moreover, there has been no evidence of any investment business in this security. Other Government Securities eased in sympathy with 3 1/2 per cent Paper, but prices have since improved to a certain extent. Business in Government Securities generally is, however, at a low ebb, and unless there is a decided increase in investment demand, prices are not likely to improve to any extent.

This week the Reserve Bank of India invited tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months' Treasury Bills which were allotted at the low rate of Rs. 1/12 per cent per annum. As this yield is hardly in line with money rates, it is unlikely that any of the Mercantile Banks applied. Tenders for a further crore of three months' Treasuries are invited next week.

COTTON MILLS.

Owing to the Settlement, our market has only been open on six occasions since we issued our Report on the 3rd instant. When the market reopened on the 15th, after the Settlement had been completed, a general rise in prices took place, but this only brought out liquidation, and prices have again sagged. Gokaks are a quiet market at Rs. 188/2 X.D., whilst Simplex are steady at Rs. 78/12 on the expectation of a good report. Some enquiry has been evident for Finlays and Swans. There is, however, a noticeable reduction in the volume of business in this section and owing to lack of any substantial enquiry, prices decline as soon as selling pressure is felt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Liquidation of speculative holdings has continued and the undertone of the miscellaneous section is an uncertain one. Before the end of the May Settlement it is possible that more weak bull accounts will have to be liquidated, and it would not be surprising if prices decline to a lower level. Investors are taking little or no interest in the market, and as far as we can see, are not likely to until they can obtain a reasonable yield.

BANKS.

Imperial Banks are in some demand and the Fully Paids show some improvement at Rs. 1535, with the Contributories quoted at Rs. 381/14. Barodas have declined from Rs. 99 to Rs. 97, sellers, whilst Bank of Indias are steady at Rs. 115/8. Centrals have eased from Rs. 35/8 to Rs. 34/12.

RAILWAYS.

A slightly better enquiry is noticeable in the case of Railway shares and a fair business has been put through. Sind Lights changed hands at a lower level of Rs. 94, whilst Larkhanas were placed at Rs. 105, as compared with the last quotation of Rs. 108. Amritsar Pattis were done at Rs. 116, with buyers over, whilst there are also buyers for Central Provinces, Guzerats and Pachoras.

CEMENTS.

Despite an excellent Report, an increased dividend and share bonus, the price of Bundi Cements has not improved, but closed unchanged to-day at Rs. 46. This is evidently due to a substantial speculative bull position in these shares, with holders eager to unload on any rise. With the exception of Gwalior Cements, all other Cement shares are lower on balance, owing to the marked decline in speculative transactions. Investors show a disinclination to buy at current rates owing to the comparatively low yield obtainable.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Ahmedabad Electric Old shares are in some demand at Rs. 156/4, whilst the New shares are unchanged at Rs. 50 premium. Surat Electric New changed hands at Rs. 101/8, which is a rupee Lower than the previous quotation. Karachi Electrics are quoted at Rs. 220 X.D but no business has been put through. Ajmers are lower at Rs 10/4, as also Broach at Rs. 12. Business in this section continues to be confined to more or less minor transactions.

HYDRO-ELECTRICS

Tata Power Ord. have, as usual, been an erratic counter. After declining from Rs 1485 to Rs. 1420 they again improved to Rs. 1545, closing weak today at Rs 1480. Tata Hydro Ord. have met with some investment support and closed better at Rs. 167/8. Andhra Valley Ord. after being weak have also shown a tendency to firm up, although to-day's closing rate is under the best at Rs. 1591/4. The market is expecting an increased dividend on Tata Hydro Ord. this year. A better enquiry is now noticeable for all the three Preference shares, and Hydro Preference in particular have improved from Rs. 131/4 to Rs. 135. There are sellers of the Andhra Valley Debentures at current quotations, but the 6 per cent Debentures of the Hydro Co. are in demand at Rs. 109/12.

ENGINEERING

Premiers have been marked down from Rs. 77 to Rs. 73. Alcocks are practically unchanged at Rs. 167/8 X. D. as are McKenzies at Rs. 70. Josts Engineering have declined from Rs. 95/8 to Rs. 85, at which rate a small transaction took place.

INSURANCE.

New Indias have eased from Rs. 41/12 to Rs. 41, and Orientals from Rs. 4310 to Rs. 4220. Jupiters are lower at Rs. 11/8, whilst Vulcans have also shed As. 6 at Rs. 7/8. Empire of Indias changed hands at Rs. 2785. Sellers predominate in this section.

TATA IRON AND STEEL.

On balance, the Ordinary and Deferred shares of this Company have declined during the period under review, closing prices being Rs. 132/4 and Rs. 602/8 respectively. Despite a large amount of liquidation there would still appear to be a substantial bull account open in these two counters, and the future course of prices is uncertain. The 1st Preference shares are better at Rs. 175, whilst the 2nd Preference shares, after declining to Rs. 160, closed to-day at Rs. 168/12, after touching Rs. 171/4. The devaluation of the Belga has had an adverse effect on quotations.

Bombay Tram Ordinary has now steadied up at Rs. 155/10, with some investment enquiry noticeable. The Preference shares are somewhat better at Rs. 79.

Bombay Telephones are again lower at Rs. 105/8, as compared with the previous quotation of Rs. 110. Buyers are taking little interest even on the decline. The Debentures are unchanged at Rs. 51.

Bombay Steam Ordinary and Preference are unchanged at Rs. 282/8 and Rs. 276/4, with small business taking place.

Bombay Burma Old are a shade lower on balance at Rs. 350, whilst the New shares are fractionally higher at Rs. 117/8.

Belapurs, on fears regarding the Guilder, declined at one time to Rs. 252/8, but on a very fair enquiry improved sharply to Rs. 287/8, closing under the best to-day at Rs. 275.

Port Cannings are in demand at the slightly better rate of Rs. 590.

Indian Teachings are nominally quoted at the slightly higher rate of Rs. 146/4.

Petrols, after declining to Rs. 2/15, are now a shade better at Rs. 3/2/6.

Shivrajpurs are more or less unchanged at Rs. 26 X.D. The market is now somewhat narrow with sellers in evidence.

Industrial Investment Trusts fell from Rs 2 premium to Rs. 2 discount, but were to-day quoted at Rs. 1 premium with sellers scarce.

Tata Oils are a shade lower at Rs. 18.

Scindias have declined from Rs. 10/7 to Rs. 10/1.

Indian Radio Ordinary have eased from Rs. 497/8 to Rs. 490, with the Deferreds unchanged at Rs. 510.

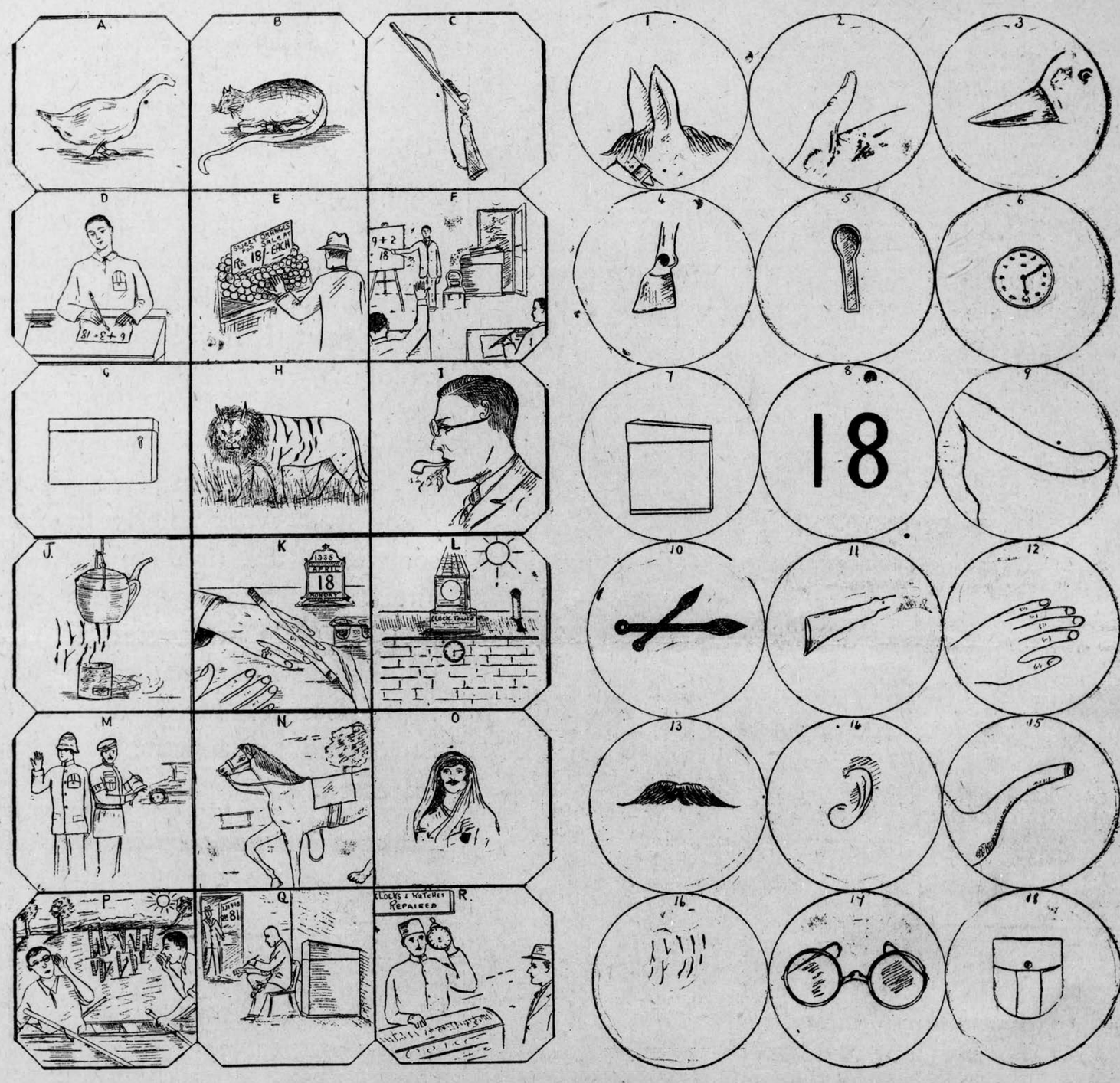
Bombay Ugandas have sellers at Rs. 61/8, as compared with the previous quotation of Rs. 64.

Business for the June Settlement will commence on or about the 24th instant.

DEFECTS

Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



Defects competition is so simple that each and every reader young as well as old can take part in it. Each of the pictures on the left marked A. B. C. has some defect. The series of pictures on the right marked 1. 2, 3 show what the g a key hole indicates where key hole of the box in picture "G" on the left is in the wrong position and picture No. 5 on the right depictindefect is. For instance the the defect lies. You, therefore, have to enter No. 5 against No. "G" in th Coupon.

Competition Solutitions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 7th, 14th and 21st April, 1935. Closing Date 24th April, 1935.

RUSSIAN FABRIC FOR GOLD COAST

Russia is beginning to ship rayon fabrics into the Gold Coast. Her competition is as yet very small, but the fact that she is exporting rayon cloth at all is interesting.

Total imports of rayon fabric into the Gold Coast last December were 320,000 square yards, with Britain supplying 249,000 square yards. Italy came second with 27,000 square yards, and Japan only third with 23,000 square yards.

France supplied just over 9,000 square yards, Germany 5,000 square yards, Czechoslovakia just under 5,000 square yards and Russia just under 2,000 square yards.

In January, 1935, the picture changed somewhat, with Russia out of the market, and Britain down to second place. Total imports fell to 188,600 square yards.

Czechoslovakia was the leading supplier with 86,000 square yards. Britain sent 46,600 square yards, Italy 33,000 square yards, Germany 13,400 square yards, and Japan 5,600 square yards.

JAPAN CUTS RAYON YARN PRICES

Japan is making a bold bid to secure a virtual monopoly as a supplier of rayon yarn to India, just as she did in cloth. She is doing this by cutting prices. Quotations have been sharply reduced in the last few weeks and further declines are expected.

Comment in the Indian trade press on the position is illuminating. "Commerce," Calcutta, in its issue of March 9 says that arrivals (of Japanese yarn) recently have been heavy, and dealers are anxious to dispose of their holdings even at heavy losses, because of the continued pressure of sales for forward delivery.

Stocks are heavy in most consuming districts, so that demand is very limited. Under the circumstances it is, therefore, only natural that dealers are under-cutting each other in order to sell old stocks as well as fresh arrivals.

Yarn arrivals are heavy not only in Bombay but in other parts, particularly in Southern India. Italrayon's prices remain unchanged, but sales are slow because of the much cheaper rates for Japanese yarn.

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 5 POINTS

Almost All Foreign Markets Closed

BOMBAY, April 22

Almost all foreign markets were closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, April 22

Previous closing	11.64
To-day's opening	11.69
Difference	+05
Today's closing	11.59
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, April 22

Previous closing	6.31
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August ..... Rs. 234

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 22

Cotton showed signs of weakness on foreign selling and liquidation accumulated during holidays while continued uncertainties with regard to developments in Washington and the delay in the announcement of the cotton programme further depressed values with the result that prices steadily gave way under selling pressure.

Trading in July commenced at 11.69 i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing. The market was moderately active on some speculative buying but thereafter eased under foreign selling and liquidation with the price gradually falling to 11.64 while subsequent release of selling orders further depresses July to 11.57.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.59 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 22

The following were the opening ranges.

May (11.39/11.39) 11.59/11.59
July (11.48/11.47) 11.69/11.69
October (11.15/11.12) 11.36/11.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 22

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.19) closed
American July (6.33) closed
Egyptian March (7.99) closed
Egyptian July (8.00) closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 22
10-45 p.m.

Broach July-August moved between Rs. 235-8 and Rs. 234-4 at night. The rate at 10-15 p.m. was Rs. 234-4 with New York futures about 4 points down.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 22.

Previous closing	4.85
Today's opening	4.85
To-day's closing	4.84 7/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay April 22.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 73/14, 80/14 and 74/3. The market showed fairly good activity on local buying and covering influenced by favourable foreign reports but the absence of aggressive enquiry confined, gains to a narrow margin and prices closed steady at Rs. 74/6, 81/6 and 74/11.

Gold was steady at Rs. 35/11/6, 35/11/9 and 35/12/6. The market showed very little activity owing to holiday abroad and after moving in a very narrow margin finally closed steady at Rs. 35/11/6, 35/11/9 and 35/12/6.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 22

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.01-3/4. Prices displayed a fairly steady tone but the demand was rather poor with some commission house buying.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 22

Wheat May	4 6 9
Linseed May	6 10 3

The tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 22

The Stock Exchange and other markets were closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 22

General Motor (dol 30 3/8) dol 31 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/2) dol 12 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 31 7/8) dol 33 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 84) dol 86

YARN OUTPUT : FINE RECORD

Production Figures Show Britain 4,000,000 lbs. Ahead Of 1934

LONDON, (By Mail.)

British production of rayon yarn and waste in February was 9,610,000lb. This compares with 10,120,000lb. in January, but with this one exception the February total is the largest produced in any one month.

February output compares with 7,300,000lb. produced in February, 1934, and with 5,430,000 lb. in February, 1933. The following table shows yarn and waste production in the first two months this year and last:—

PRODUCTION OF RAYON YARN AND WASTE.

	1935 lb.	1934 lb.
January	10,120,000	8,460,000
February	9,610,000	7,300,000
Total (2 months)	19,730,000	15,760,000

It is no mean achievement for Britain to have produced nearly 4,000,000lb. more yarn this year than in the corresponding two months of 1934.

Official returns show that 8,709,860lb. of rayon yarn were Excised for home consumption in February. The Excise returns for yarn and waste for February were 9,559,535lb., which is only slightly below the production figure. The following table shows Excise returns for the first two months of this year and 1934:—

EXCISED YARN.

	1935 lb.	1934 lb.
January	9,272,044	8,060,264
February	8,709,860	6,922,012
Total (2 months)	17,981,904	14,982,276

As with production, the February yarn Excise figure was the second highest on record, being only exceeded by the January returns. The following table shows production and Excise returns for yarn and waste:—

RAYON YARN AND WASTE.

Two months to Feb. 28.

	1935 lb.	1934 lb.
Rayon Produced	19,730,000	15,760,000
Rayon Excised	19,587,072	15,688,278

PUNJAB WHEAT MARKETS

(Sjecial to 'Chronicle'.)

Messrs. Arroramal Durgadas wire:—

Okara, April 22

	Rs. a. p.
Spot Dara per maund	2 1 0
Spot Dara good without Barley	2 1 6
Ashadh delivery	2 3 4½
Aso delivery	2 4 10½

Market good owing to speculative buying at Amritsar. Weather clear.

Toria Ready	4 8 0
Toria Ashadh delivery	4 11 0

Tone: Steady.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 22

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 31/14; Highest Rs. 31/15/6; Lowest Rs. 31/13; Closing Rs. 31/13/6

Castorseed September delivery: Opening Rs. 33/14; Highest Rs. 33/14/6; Lowest Rs. 33/12; Closing Rs. 33/12/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 42/10; Highest Rs. 42/11/6; Lowest 42/8/6; Closing Rs. 42/9/6

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 44/9/6; Highest Rs. 44/11; Lowest Rs. 44/7/6; Closing Rs. 44/9

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25/2; Highest Rs. 25/3/6; Closing Rs. 25/2/6

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/12; Highest Rs. 26/14; Closing Rs. 26/12

RAYON PLANT FOR BRAZIL ?

One of the rayon units of the American Tubize Chatillon Corporation, their nitro-cellulose plant, which has been closed for several months, may be transferred to Brazil.

Mr. Rufus W. Scott, chairman of Tubize, admitted, according to American press reports, that there have been negotiations for the sale of the Hopewell, Virginia, plant to Brazilian interests.

Brazil has at present two rayon-producing plants. One of them is a viscose mill run by the Brazilian Matarazzo textile interests, and the other is an acetate factory run by the Rhodiaseta concern, which is connected with the French Comptoir group.

SHOULD OTTAWA BE SCRAPPED ?

Why Not Terminate Agreements With India, Asks British Writer

The Cotton Trade League might be described as the "ginger league" of the cotton industry. There is nothing half-hearted about its proposals. It is like the advance party in politics—always moving ahead of the times,—and that is perhaps one of the difficulties which the league is faced with, remarks "Mancunian" in the "M. G. Commercial."

There are, no doubt, many who feel they would like to subscribe to much of what the Chairman, Mr. Alan Chorlton, said in his speech of March 22, but while it is easy to say what should be done and how it should be done it is much more difficult to carry it into practice.

The Board of Trade officials may or may not be "dyed in the wool" Free-traders, but at least this can be said for them, that they are more reliable than our politicians or even than many of our would-be commercial leaders. On the whole they are unbiased. The trouble is that they tend to move slowly, and frequently do not keep abreast of the times. It is probably fortunate for us that they have these attributes, for if they were to take the advice of all those who are prepared to give it, policy would change almost from week to week.

"SHADOWY SAFEGUARDS".

Many of us regret the position in relation to India. We feel that for political reasons our commerce with India is being jeopardised, and I, for one, entirely agree with Mr. Chorlton when he says "that the new statutory scheme for India provides only the most shadowy safeguard against discriminatory duties."

That safeguard will undoubtedly be placed in the hands of the Congress party, and it will be difficult to oppose the decisions, but what alternative is there? We have in the past encouraged the Indian to press for virtual self-government, and there would probably be a serious crisis there if it were not granted.

It is doubtful whether any British Government dare act otherwise than this one. We are, therefore, left with two possible ways of improving Lancashire's trade. We can either attempt to extend goodwill between Lancashire and India as advocated by Sir William Clare Lees and his Commission, or else we can follow the advice of the Cotton Trade League, which is that the Ottawa Agreements in relation to India should be terminated and that India should be warned that her exports to this country will be imperilled unless she facilitates the imports of British goods into India.

NOT SUCCESSFUL.

The first should be tried first. Up to now it has not been very successful. The question arises, when should the second be tried? We could hardly attack India in this way unless we are prepared to attack any other possession or colony who acts in a similar manner.

Why, for instance, should be apply these measures to India unless we are prepared to treat Australia in the same way, and if Australia, why not Canada?

It may be said for Canada that our exports to that country have tended to increase since the Ottawa Conference, but that is largely due to factors other than Ottawa, and it looks as though steps may be taken fairly soon to reduce the imports of Lancashire goods to Canada. Would it not be better to scrap the whole Ottawa agreements?

Mr. Chorlton said that the redundancy scheme was an admission of defeat. He is right; it is. But the scheme only proposes to buy up redundant mills, and if there are redundant mills, defeat is a fact. Would Mr. Chorlton suggest that there are no redunant mills? If such mills are cleared out of the way there may be more chance for reorganisation schemes, for together with the mills would be eliminated a large number of individuals who are retarding factors in the industry.

KANODIA DAILY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Cawnpore, April 19.

	Rs. a. p.
B. N. W.	8 13 0
Ryam	8 11 0
Champaran	8 9 0
Samastipur	8 8 0
Japaha	8 11 0
Lohat Siding	8 9 0
Motihari	8 7 0
Chanpatiya	8 8 0
Narkatiya	8 14 0
Marhowrah	8 13 0
Pachrukhi	8 11 0
Pertabpur	8 8 0
New Savan	8 10 0
Gaureepur	8 11 0
Sarayan	8 7 0
Sasamosa	8 8 0
Ghughly	8 7 0
Pharenda	8 9 6
Waltergunj	8 9 6
Munderwa 7	8 10 0
Munderwa 3	8 12 0
Basti	8 6 0
Ram Kola	8 7 0
Ram Khetan	8 7 0
Luxmiganj	8 6 0
Padrauna	8 5 0
Padrauna Local	8 6 0
Diamond	8 6 0
Nawabganj	8 11 0
Pursa	8 10 0
Sidholia	8 7 0
Majholia	8 8 0
Bhatni	8 6 0
Savan (Indian)	8 12 0
Bhavnan	8 11 0
Burwal	8 9 0
Jarwal Road	9 0 0
Lucknow	8 11 0
Balrampur	8 6 0
Khadda Local	8 7 0
Reega	8 10 0
Barhani	8 12 0
Biswan	8 11 0
Sakhari	8 15 0
Semapur	8 5 0
Hariangar	8 14 0
Motipore	8 6 0
Khatkuiyan	8 13 0
Sitalpur	8 8 0
Captainganj	8 6 0
Hathua	8 8 0
Baitalpur	9 2 0
Jhusi	8 5 0
Hasanpur	8 10 0
Tamkohi	8 6 0
Harkua	8 8 0
Gorakhpur	8 6 0
Behta	8 11 0
Dehri	8 5 0
Simbhaoli	9 2 0
Sahaganj	8 12 0
Ghurari	8 11 0
Pilibhit	8 15 0
Bareilly	9 2 0
Maholi	9 0 0
Gola	8 14 0
Hargaon	8 11 6
Naoly	9 1 0
Begamabad	9 6 0
Bikramganj	8 8 0
Cawnpore	9 0 8
Gootiya	9 1 0
Unao	8 14 6
Juggilal	9 0 0

NAVROZ AT LONDON

Parsis Enjoy Gala Night After Sumptuous Dinner

The Secretary, Parsee Association of Europe writes:—

The following is the Report of Jamshedi Nowroz Banquet in London.

The Parsee Community in England celebrated their Jamshedi Nowroz Festival under the auspices of The Parsee Association of Europe on Sunday, 24th March, 1935 by a Reception and Banquet at the famous Trocadero Restaurant in London. The function was attended by about 110 members and guests of various communities.

Mr. Kaikhoshru Pherozeshah Mehta, the President of the Association, being unable to preside on account of ill-health, Mr. Spittama K. R. Cama, who is the oldest official and Life Member of The Association, had been elected by the Committee to act in his place. The Iranian Minister in London, H's Excellency Mirza Hussein Ala honoured the Parsee Community by attending the function as the guest of the Association, Madame Ala being unable to do so on account of ill-health.

The guests were received by the Chairman, Mr. Cama, the Hon. Secretary Col. B. B Paymaster, and other members of the Committee.

At the end of the sumptuous dinner, the Toast of H.I.M. The King-Emperor was taken with enthusiasm. The Chairman then cordially welcomed the Iranian Minister, the Members of the Association and thier guests, and conveyed to them the hearty good wishes of Mr K. P. Mehta, The President of the Association and read out a New Year message addressed by him to the Parsi Community.

TOAST PROPOSED.

Thereafter, the Chairman proposed the Toast of the Guests and in doing so referred to some deputations of Parsis, led by the late Sir M. M. Bhownaggree that had been sent to the Shahs of Iran on occasions when they were in Europe. He then requested H. E. The Iranian Minister to convey the following respectful message to his gracious soverign:—

"The Parsi Community tenders to His Imperial Majesty Shah-en-Shah Reza Shah Pehlavi and his Government its gratitude for the constant interest they have taken in the welfare and uplift of its co-religionists in the ancient land of Iran, and prays for the health, strength and long life of His Imperial Majesty.

The Iranian Minister then responded to the Toast in eloquent terms and assured the Parsis that H.I.M. the Shah-en-Shah had a great respect for the Zoroastrian faith and for its tenets, "Good thought, good words and good deeds."

Mr. Rama Rao, the Deputy High Commissioner for India also responded to the toast of the guests. Thereafter, Mr. C Churchill a guest of Mr. M. A. Noble, proposed the toast of Jamshedi Nowroz and Mr. R. M. Billimoria that of the Ladies, to which Mrs Rama Rao made an eloquent reply.

After dinner all those present enjoyed the music provided and danced and thus terminated a very enjoyable evening.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 22nd day of April 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935.
10-30	Rs. 241/8	238 "
12-30	Rs. 242/4	238/12 "
2-30	Rs. 242/4	238/12 "
4-30	Rs. 242/4	238/12 "

April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
Highest 243/4	239/12
Lowest 241	237/8

SPOT RATES

Superfine	248
Fine	244
Fully Good	240
Good	235

FUTURE OF JUTE PRODUCTION

'Varsity Lecturer Urges Process Tax On Lines Of U. S. A.

During the Easter week an important Literary Conference was held in Calcutta under the auspices of the Taltola Public Library. There were several sections. The President of the Economic section being Dr. H. Sinha, M.Sc., Ph.D., Lecturer, Calcutta University.

In the course of his address on the "Present Agricultural Crisis," Dr. Sinha analysed the nature of the crisis and discussed the causes and consequences of the fall in the price of agricultural products even below the general level of prices, depressed as that level already was. He quoted from "Macbeth" to show that this was no new phenomenon,—only the present crisis was graver than many others.

He then proceeded to discuss the remedies adopted in various countries to raise agricultural prices such as valorisation schemes, international controls, tariffs, sliding scale arrangements, quota systems. State monopolies, bounties, import bonds and embargoes and deduced a useful lesson for India. He then briefly reviewed the Indian wheat import duty and the export duty on rice and skins.

NOT A MONOPOLY

Coming to jute, he stated it was impossible to establish statistically that jute was a monopoly. He pointed out also a rather remarkable fact that in the case of jute price does not determine future production; it is production that determines future price. He also showed that the high prices obtained by jute cultivators in some years were more apparent than real, for jute prices never rose so high as the general price level. He pointed out that whenever jute prices showed a tendency to rise, seeds were distributed to cultivators either free or at a concession rate with the help of funds provided by the Indian Jute Mills Association, which lowered the price effectively. The great disparity between the prices of raw and manufactured jute was stressed and a plea for a process tax on jute manufactures on the lines of the U. S. A. tax was entered.

Dr. Sinha was not very sanguine about the success of the present voluntary scheme for restriction of jute acreage, which was, according to him, only a short-period remedy. A better and a more lasting benefit could be conferred by the improvement of the methods of marketing and by the discovery of new and greater use of jute. He conceded that this was difficult, but pleaded for a more sympathetic attitude towards cultivators, whatever the cost might be. He began his address with a remark of the French economist Quesnay to the effect "Poor peasants, poor kingdom; poor kingdom, poor king." He ended with an impassioned quotation from Tagore about land in which have mingled the joys and sorrows, the loves and desires of mankind.

(Continued from Col. 7)

are littered with American-born Princesses, Countesses, and Marchionesses whose former husbands went back to Europe in tourist-third. The newspapers don't print their stories.

But he has innumerable targets, and he bangs away at them all indiscriminately. He attacks his cousin Harold for fouling Mr. Sopwith's yacht in the last America's Cup races, and says that at the end of the series there was a Night of Fisticuffs, which forever disgraced Newport—"divorce-ridden, arrogant, preposterous Newport," as Theodore Roosevelt called it.

The night of the last race tore the mask off Newport's face. It is an ugly, mean face. A Tenth Avenue bounder would hesitate before risking his fist against its hardness.

VIOLATED PLEDGES

Mr. Vanderbilt reserves his most powerful artillery till the end, when he launches a heavy bombardment against the top-notch politico-financial pundits who exploited Republican Presidents for their own pockets. There is an amazing and, if true, horribly sordid tale of how world-famous names in American public life gave solemn pledges of secrecy to President Hoover, and one and all violated these pledges that very same evening. No wonder, according to Mr. Vanderbilt, that the bankers detest the present President.

Whenever I read nowadays vitriolic editorials attacking Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the "vagueness" of his pronouncements and "lack of sincerity" disclosed by his actions, I visualize the bitterly disappointed faces of the "boys" who were taught by Mellon and Mills that "sincerity" is but a synonym of "tip-off" and that "vagueness" denotes an unwillingness to play ball with Wall Street.

Some of Mr. Vanderbilt's shells may not explode, but there is no denying that he is a brave and tireless artilleryman, and if his fire is somewhat promiscuous it is at least heavy and rapid.

Vanderbilt Hits Out At American Society

Slashing Attacks On American-Born "Princesses" And Politico-Financial Bosses

America contains things and people that are as bad as any in other countries, and things and people that are as good as any in other countries. In other words, you have to accept the rough with smooth in America as elsewhere. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jnr., however, will have none of his doctrine. To him the American Social Register contains the world's silliest, stupidest, most arrogant, most ignorant, and most snobbish men and women. He has no good word to say for any of them in his book, "Farewell to Fifth Avenue" (Gollancz). All of them are tarred as black as your hat. Whether he is right or not, he is certainly in command of a very pretty turn of invective, and he smites and spares not with a great gusto and impartiality, remarks Mr. A. C. MacDonald in "John O'London's Weekly."

Mr. Vanderbilt had an extraordinary upbringing. He was allowed to know nothing of life as it was led by his friends at school. Everything unpleasant was shut away from him.

"Until the age of twelve I sincerely believed that everybody had a house in Fifth Avenue, a villa in Newport, and a steam-driven, ocean-going yacht. Until the age of fifteen I was allowed only twenty-five cents a week for my pocket-money. Until the age of seventeen I was never permitted to go out unescorted."

PRECEDENCE AT THE DINNER TABLE

The chief lesson of his youth was learning how to seat the guests at a dinner table in the correct order of precedence. Young Master Vanderbilt learnt such important things as the comparative precedence of a former U.S. Senator and an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and the importance that ought to be allotted, respectively, to a Chairman of a New York bank and an obscure Congressman with no hopes of re-election. And it was even worse when the family went to Europe on their steam-yacht "North Star" and anchored at Kiel or Cowes. Emperors and Kings, Grand Dukes and all the rungs on the ladder of hereditary aristocracy came on board.

"By the time I was sixteen I had lunched and dined with every major crowned head of Europe, and the sum of my scholastic knowledge compared most unfavourably with that of a boy of fourteen about to enter the freshman class in high school."

AFTER THE WAR

The young man's future was mapped out for him by his parents—a "good" college, a minor position in a bank, and then marriage in 1919, a year that was freely tipped among the cognoscenti as likely to be a bumper year for debutantes. But the War came and spoilt it all. Mr. Vanderbilt volunteered as a motor-driver, went to France, and got the job of driving Sir Douglas Haig behind the British lines. But even this comparatively mild experience of modern was disturbed the old Fifth Avenue attitude of mind, and he went back to New York a thoughtful, worried, sceptical man, only to find that his parents had not changed a single iota.

His old friends seemed strangers, the world seemed cynical and unsympathetic. Only one man understood his troubled mind, and that was the great Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Vanderbilt poured out his heart to T. R. one night at a dance, about his war experiences, his cold reception at Newport, and his parents' insistence that he should choose a career "befitting a Vanderbilt." "Befitting a Vanderbilt," repeated Roosevelt. "I am afraid, my boy, that a grave disappointment is awaiting your sweet mother. What is there, indeed, in this new America born in Chateau-Thiery that could possibly befit a scion of a Fifth Avenue mansion?"

Words of deep wisdom, and they sank into the young man's heart. He decided to abandon the family tradition of pomp and snobbery, and become a newspaper proprietor. His first step was a reportership on the "New York Herald," owned by Frank Munsey.

THE POPE'S FLANNEL TROUSERS

As a reporter Mr. Vanderbilt interviewed many eminent men in such varied walks of life as the Pope and Al Capone and the ex-Kaiser. With the Pope he had a curiously interesting experience, an experience, indeed, that can have fallen to the lot of very few people. He saw the Holy Father for a moment without his robes, and he was wearing a silk shirt and a pair of light striped flannel trousers! There is something very human about that. But then the great Alpinist Pope is a very human person.

Herr Hitler demanded five thousand dollars, to be given to Nazi families that had suffered in the revolution, before he would grant an interview. He did not get them. Signor Mussolini gave Mr. Vanderbilt an interview while driving his car at eighty miles an hour, and when doing a burst round a corner at ninety, he killed a child, the Duce, according to the reporter, did not even look round. Stalin talked mathematics. Everything was reduced to figures and statistics. Capone denied that he had ever taken part in killing a man. The Kaiser, asked for a message to the American people, and what he thought of the latest events in Germany, replied: "I have no message for your people, and I usually keep my thoughts to myself. As for Germany, I shall return there only in a wooden box. Good-day, sir."

WHAT NORTHCLIFFE SAID

When he was fired from the "Herald," he became Seattle correspondent of the "New York Times." There he met Lord Northcliffe, who gave him some brilliant, but in the end disastrous, advice. "Forget about New York," he said, "California is the country of the future. In ten years from now it will be the most important State in the Union. A penny newspaper in Los Angeles! That's the thing for you to do, my boy."

Fired with this notion, Mr. Vanderbilt, who had been by this time cut off by his parents for trying to earn a living as a journalist, raised money by organizing a corporation and started off. Instantly the Vested Interests sprang to arms against him. He could not obtain printing presses, and his rivals, very naturally, refused to lend him any.

The penny paper was duly started in Los Angeles, and the opposition was bitter. His newsboys were attacked by hired thugs, the bookstalls and advertisements hoardings were closed to him, and every kind of financial manoeuvre set in motion against him. Even so, Mr. Vanderbilt would have won, in spite of it all, if he had not become too ambitious and extended his activities to San Francisco. There his opponents were too strong, and his schemes and hopes, and his corporation, were all completely ruined.

From this story of unscrupulous industrial and financial warfare Mr. Vanderbilt turns to his main theme—the scarification of American Society. He describes the pre-War "set." "As money goes in America, there is the aged-in-the-wood money, made in railroads, banking, tobacco, and cotton years before the Battle of Gettysburg." But they live in a furtive, lurking life. They detest publicity and keep close to their Newport and New York mansions.

Brought up in fear of the Great God Blackmail, they travel aboard their yachts or private cars, dread night clubs, distrust show people, and do very little drinking in public. Their daughters of debutante age never go out unescorted; a maid-chaperon, dressed in black and built along the lines of the Queen of the Amazons, is invariably awaiting her precious charge in the car outside or in the lobby downstairs, much to the disgust of the unsuspecting gentleman.

NO MONEY IN THE SOUTH

"Sets and sets and sets," cries Mr. Vanderbilt. "At least two in every large city between the Atlantic and the Pacific." And the worst of all, according to him, are south of the Mason-and-Dixon Line, with this one generous qualification:—

One thing though must be said about all social sets in the South. None of them bows to money; none of them is willing to sell its recognition for money; none of them has any money to speak of.

Mr. Vanderbilt is very scornful of the elegant ladies who marry into the European aristocracy and then get rid of their husbands as quickly as possible, without, however, getting rid of his title at the same time.

The social registers of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago

(Continued in Col. 5)

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1935

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

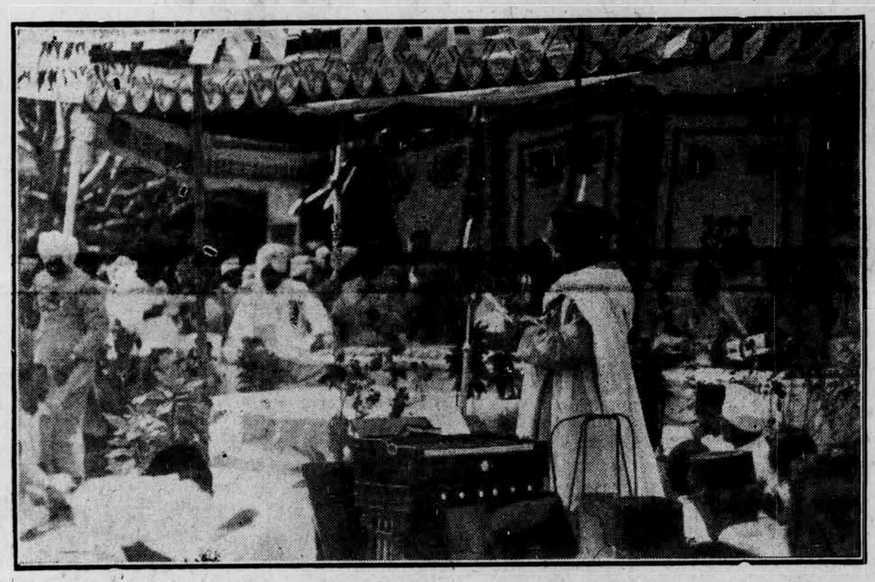
MAHATMA GANDHI AT INDORE

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon and Sir Hukumchand and other delegates to the Hindi Literary Conference at Indore.

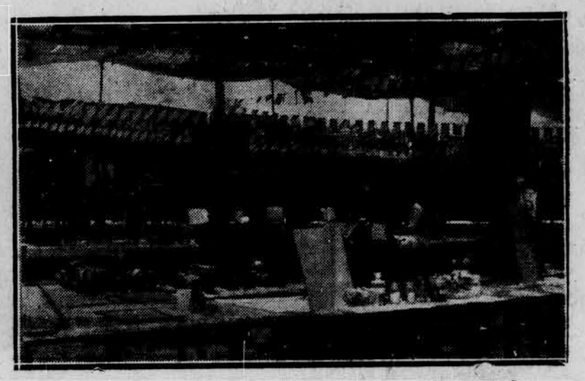
There was a large gathering of women on the grounds of the All-India Village Industries Association at Indore when Mahatma Gandhi opened the exhibition.

H.H. the Maharajah of Indore, accompanied by H.H. the Maharani, arriving to open the Hindi Literary Conference at Indore.

Mahatma Gandhi snapped during the opening ceremony of the All-India Village Industries Exhibition at Indore.



Chairman of the Exhibition Committee reading his speech at the opening of the All-India Village Industries Exhibition.



The Carpentary section of the All-India Village Industries Exhibition, Indore, opened by Mahatma Gandhi.

Turks Hold Up Indian Tourist

Demand Deposit Of Rs. 5,000 Before Allowing Him To Proceed

The Poona barrister Mr. Khasgiwale who is making a trip to London to be in time for the Jubilee Celebrations, has been detained at Aleppo by Turkish Frontier officials. They are demanding a deposit of Rs. 5,000 before allowing the Indian motorist to proceed on his journey.

It is hoped that Mr. Khasgiwale, who is out to break a motoring record, and has been detained quite unexpectedly will be permitted to proceed

FUND FOR JAMIA BUILDING

Ansari Wants Whole Amount To Be Collected In One Year

NEW DELHI, April 20.

Dr. M. A. Ansari has issued the following appeal:—

The response to the appeal I made to the country for contributions to the Jamia Building Fund has been most encouraging.

The work before us now is to go to the people from district to district. I wish my health permitted me to undertake this noble work, but I am much aggrieve to find that it would be too trying for me in my present condition. I have, therefore, entrusted the work to Dr. Zakir Hussain and Mr. Shafiqurrahman, who will tour the whole country. They intend to start with the western districts of the United Provinces.

I hope all those who have the interests of their country and their culture at heart will not only contribute but help them by preparing the ground.

The Jamia Millia is the only constructive enterprise which Mussalmans have to their credit, and I assure all local workers that they can render no greater service to the country than to help in making collections for the Jamia Building Fund. In the appeal I first issued I fixed the time-limit of one year for realising the whole amount we required and it will be a convincing proof of the genuiness of our peoples' interest if we succeeded in this effort within the appointed time.—A. P.

NATHDWARA GADI SETTLEMENT

Three Days' Negotiations At Udaipur Bear Fruit

(From A Correspondent).

UDAIPUR, April 22.

An amicable settlement was finally arrived at between H. H. Maharana of Udaipur and Maharaj Damodar Lalji of Nathdwara yesterday. Damadar Lalji is staying in the Champabag palace as the distinguished guest of the Maharana with a party of 100 persons and was received, it is understood, with full State honours. Maharaj Damodar Lalji with his general attorney, Mr. Nandlal Shah, interviewed the Maharana.

The negotiations with H. H.'s Ministers at the Udaipur palace reached a final settlement after three days strenuous labour.

HINDI NOT DERIVED FROM SANSKRIT

Dr. Prannath Presents Novel Theory At Indore Conference

INDORE, April 22.

Presiding over the Science section of the Hindi Conference Dr. Gorakh Prasad suggested that the Indian cottage industries were not flourishing for lack of suitable scientific books and periodicals in the Indian languages and urged the necessity for united action by the Benares University, Hindusthani Academy, Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Hindi Conference and the Indian States apportioning the work of preparation of Hindi books on scientific subjects.

The conference adopted a resolution recommending that technical and scientific terms should be the same in all the Indian provincial languages.

Addressing the History section of the Conference Dr. Prannath presented a novel theory that Hindi was not derived from Sanskrit but was five thousand years old and descended from the Sumerian language.—A. P.

'ABSCONDER' ARRESTED

On Trial For Alleged Attempt To Murder Police Officers.

AJMER, April 22.

Hem Chander 'alias' Ram Saran has been arrested on a charge of attempted murder of Messrs. Dogr and Khalil Uddin, D S P and Sub-Inspector C I D respectively.

Ramchander originally belonged to Ajmer and was an inmate of the local Arya Orphanage but absconded in 1930 with a stolen gun. He was arrested in the Socialist office at Agra but neither the revolver with which the outrage was committed nor the stolen gun was recovered from him. The accused is in custody here and an identification parade is expected to be held here to-day.

Out of the two persons arrested on the night of the outrage Rudra Dutt Misra was released soon after but Mangilal "alias" Ramesh Chander Vyas is still in custody.

Operations have been performed on both the police officers and the bullets have been extracted. The condition of Khaliluddin is more serious than that of Dogra but both are out of danger.—A. P.

DEFECTS COMPETITION
will close
To-morrow
24th APRIL
ENTRY
COUPONS
will be available
from
SUNDAY
EDITIONS
of
7th. 14th &
21st APRIL
Send any number of
Entries.

CHALLENGE TO ZEMINDARS

Kapurthala Protest Against Repressive Policy Of State

JULLUNDUR, April 21.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Zemindars League, Kapurthala State, was held here and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Ch. Aziz Din, the third president of the League having been arrested, Sardar Bhagat Singh be elected in his place. A War Council of five men be appointed to assist him.

2. In the opinion of the Committee, the State announcement regarding the reduction in the land revenue is ambiguous and is meant to mislead the zemindars. It further wants to bring it to the notice of the Durbar in the clearest possible terms that the zemindars shall not rest until and unless their leaders are unconditionally released and land-revenue assessment brought down to the level prevailing in the adjoining British territory.

3. This Committee condemns the repressive policy of the State by which it is promising reduction and prosecuting popular workers simultaneously. The Committee thinks this attitude of the State Government nothing but a direct challenge to the Zemindars' self-respect.

4. This Committee protests against the activities of the State police in arresting the workers of the League without warrants and congratulates them on their arrest.

5. This Committee condemns the action of the State Government in depriving Sardar Amar Singh, the second president of the League now an under trial prisoner in the State jail, of his kirpan in consequence of which he is on hunger strike for the last 8 days.—United Press.

Nainital.—It is understood that the next session of the U. P. Council commences here sometime in the latter half of June and is expected to last about ten days.—A.P.

MRS. KAUR'S SERVICES

Assam's Rousing Reception

JORHAT (Assam), April 22.

Mrs. Amrit Kaur left Sibsagar on Saturday afternoon for Jorhat. On the way, the Bangai Ryot Sabha arranged a huge procession and the Mahilla Samity presented her with an address. She visited the Koch Sammelan which presented a welcome address to her. The villagers of Charrange also gave her a rousing reception.

In the evening, she arrived at the Assam Provincial Political Conference pandal at Dhakiakhowa where all delegates and visitors stood up and gave her a great ovation. The Congress Committee and students presented her with a welcome address.

Thousands of Jorhat citizens welcomed her at a huge meeting outside Chandrakant Hall where the Mahila Samity presented an address. Several prominent public men spoke appreciating Mrs. Kaur's services.

She is visiting Tezpur on Thursday and Shillong on Saturday.—United Press.

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